The New-York Times.

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THE BATTLE.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM VIRGINIA.

A Great Battle Begun on Thursday.

Lee Confronts Grant with His Whole Army.

Severe Engagement Between Hancock and Longstreet.

HEAVY LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

The Fifth Corps also Partly Engaged.

The Battle Renewed on Friday Morning.

Gen. Burnside's Corps on the Ground for Support.

STUART'S CAVALRY ROUTED BY SHERIDAN

The Troops Enthusiastic to a High Degree.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM BUTLER'S ARMY

Very Successful Landing at City Point.

THE REBELS COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

Cavalry Expedition to Destroy the Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The statements which were received here to-day, and which are entitled to belief, are that Gen. LEE made a tremendous and violent attack to pierce our centre, hoping thereby to divide our forces and to secure a victory; but Gen. HITCHCOCK's corps came to the relief, and, amid a murderous fire, formed in line of battle, and thwarted the designs of the rebels. The loss was heavy on both sides.

Gen. SHERIDAN was profitably engaged in another part of the field, and sent the Chief in command a message that he had routed STUART's cavalry.

The attack of LEE was on our advancing columns, who doubtless anticipated a victory by his onslaught, before the main body could advance to the field of battle.

The appearances on Thursday were that the hostilities would be renewed on Friday.

A Battle Begun on Thursday—Grant Confronted by Lee's Whole Force—Severe Engagements Between Portions of Each Army—Hancock Engages Longstreet—The Battle-Ground near Chancellorsville.

From the Tribune.

UNION MILLS, Va., Friday, May 6—9 P. M.

The grand Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on Wednesday. The Second Corps moved on Tuesday to the Mills, opposite Ely's Ford. On Wednesday morning, at 4 o'clock, the cavalry crossed and drove the rebel pickets from the opposite heights, meeting with no opposition.

A position was gained and the corps moved on at 7 o'clock, taking the road to Chancellorsville, at which place Gen. HANCOCK would establish his headquarters.

The Fifth and Sixth Corps crossed at Germanna Ford in the course of the day, taking the road to the Wilderness.

On Wednesday night Gen. WARREN's headquarters were at the Wilderness, Gen. SEDGWICK on his right, and the general headquarters at Germanna Ford.

On Thursday morning the rebels pressed our pickets, and appeared to be in strong force on our right. The Fifth New-York Cavalry, skirmishing on the Orange Court-house road, near Perkins' tavern, were driven in with a severe loss, leaving many wounded on the field. Gen. GRIFFITH's division was marched forward on our right about 11 o'clock to feel the enemy's position, and were met by the rebel Gen. A. P. HILL, supported by Gen. EWELL.

A severe action took place, in which we captured about 300 prisoners, though it is reported that we lost two guns. Meantime, Gen. HANCOCK marched his corps to the right to connect with WARREN, and had hardly got into position, his left resting on or near Chancellorsville, when he was attacked by LONGSTREET with his full corps, and a part of EWELL's.

Gen. HANCOCK, with the assistance of GETTY's division of the Sixth Corps, held his position under musketed fire of two and a half hours duration, in which his command suffered severely, inflicting much injury upon the rebels.

Other developments showed LEE to have his whole force in our front.

This knowledge of their position was, of course, highly important, and was thus obtained only by the greatest skill in the handling of our troops. It not being the purpose of Gen. MEADE to advance upon the enemy, he ordered the line of battle to be held till morning.

The position of our troops on Thursday night was parallel with and a little in advance of the road from Germanna Ford to Chancellorsville, the two flanks resting on those points, and general headquarters at the Wilderness.

Meanwhile, in the afternoon the advance of the 9th Corps crossed Germanna Ford, taking position on our right flank.

Gen. BURNSIDE's rear arrived this forenoon.

It was understood that a general attack was to be made this morning, and heavy firing had commenced on our right when I had left, at 5 o'clock.

Heavy cannonading was heard when I passed Kelly's Ford, about 9 o'clock this forenoon, which leads me to believe that we had driven them to their defences, as no heavy guns could be brought into action on the former position.

There ought to be no doubt that there has been a grand victory, as Gen. MEADE showed his strength yesterday by a stubborn and gallant defence withou using half the command that he has undoubtedly brought into the action to-day. The troops are in a high state of enthusiasm.

Reports from Washington—Doubtful Rumors—A Three Days' Battle Reported.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The *Republican* has the following:

"The Government has information this morning, whether from official sources or other we are unable to learn positively at the moment of going to press, that on Wednesday at daylight Gen. GRANT's whole army was entirely across the Rapidan. It marched to a plain a little beyond, and near the Chancellorsville battle-ground, when LEE was forced out of his works and offered battle, which was at once accepted. The fight became fierce, and lasted until dark, the enemy being forced back some distance, with great loss, leaving most of his killed and wounded in our hands.

The two armies lay on their arms all night Wednesday, and at daylight on Thursday the battle opened again, and raged with the greatest fury on both sides until dark, when it was found that the enemy had been forced back in the two days' fight about two miles and a half, leaving heaps of dying, killed and wounded on the field to be buried and taken care of by our troops. We have heard various estimates made of the number slaughtered, but at this moment it is useless to speculate on the subject. Everyone knows that it must have been terrible, and will speak to the senses when the facts are known.

On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, the forces were marshaling for another conflict, Gen. GRANT moving on LEE's works.

Up to this time Gen. BURNSIDE's corps, numbering 30,000 men, had taken no part in the battle, but at half-past five was marching into position to engage in the bloody contest of the third day's battle.

Of the result of this day's battle we have no report up to the moment of going to press. The battle commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning. Unless LEE received reinforcements equal to BURNSIDE's corps, the battle of Friday must have proved terribly disastrous to him.

The fact that we have received no news of yesterday's fighting leads to the belief that LEE is endeavoring to get away to Richmond, and GRANT is in pursuit.

It is evident that the rebel forces about Richmond cannot be spared to reinforce LEE, as they have discovered ere this that they have enough to attend to there, probably from two attacks upon the city by Gen. BUTLER's force.

[The above dispatch is so extravagant in its statements, and corresponds so poorly with other and more reliable advices, that it is doubtless entitled to very little credit.—ED. TIMES.]

From Washington—Intense Excitement in the City—All Sorts of Reports, Rumors, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

The city has been intensely excited all day with the news from the Army of the Potomac, the early publications serving to excite the public curiosity concerning the military movements.

The bulletin boards of the newspapers attracted throngs of readers. Inquiries were repeatedly made of all who were supposed to have items of intelligence, while extra newspapers continued to be cried by the newsboys, and purchased in abundance.

Rumors of defeat and brilliant victories prevailed to a limited extent, but both classes of reports required authenticity to gain general belief.

The thoughtful, however, came to the conclusion that a single encounter would not determine the contest, and a series of battles may have to be fought before there can be any decisive result.

It was telegraphed hence by the Independent Telegraph Line, but refused by the other lines, doubtless for prudential reasons, that a great victory was achieved by Gen. GRANT on Wednesday and Thursday, he driving the rebels two and a half miles with immense loss, and that he was following up that victory on Friday morning by an assault on the rebel works.

The *Star*, in noticing a similar statement of an afternoon cotemporary, remarks:

"We should be very glad to be able to confirm this news, but have to say, after diligent inquiry, we are satisfied that the Government has received no such information, or any information of more decisive results than that furnished by the *Tribune* dispatch, elsewhere."

The fact that Gen. MEADE was able to stand the brunt of the Confederate onset with a portion of his command is considered a hopeful indication, and we hope soon to be able to announce a decisive victory; but we shall not trifle with our readers by manufacturing bogus victories for an hour's sensation."

The above contradiction of the *Star* is believed to be based on reliable information.

During the day many inquiries were made of officers of the Government, but without the satisfaction naturally desirable on the part of those who have imppatient desires for early and complete success, and who forget that the work must be necessarily stubborn, heavy and persistent on both sides, owing to the great importance to each of the result.

The fragmentary information received from time to time shows nothing decisive, but serves to contradict many rumors and speculations concerning the whereabouts and designs of the rebels which were so confidently asserted.

Further from Washington—No Later News Received by the Government up to 5 o'clock Last Evening.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 7.

Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon the Government had received no information of more decisive results than was furnished by dispatches published this morning. Therefore, the reports of a great victory achieved by Gen. GRANT on Wednesday and Thursday, and the pursuing of the enemy on Friday, etc., are, to say the least, not reliable.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 8—1 o'clock A.M.

It is said to-night that Gen. HAYS was killed in the fight on Thursday, and that several other generals were wounded.

Reported Casualties—Death of Brig.-Gen. Alexander Hays—Brig.-Gen. J. J. Bartlett and Col. Gurney Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 7.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph*, from Washington, says:

Gen. ALEXANDER HAYS was killed on Thursday, while deploying his troops as skirmishers.

Gen. BARTLETT and Col. GURNEY were severely wounded.

Gen. HAYS was a native of Pittsburgh.

The Forward Movement.

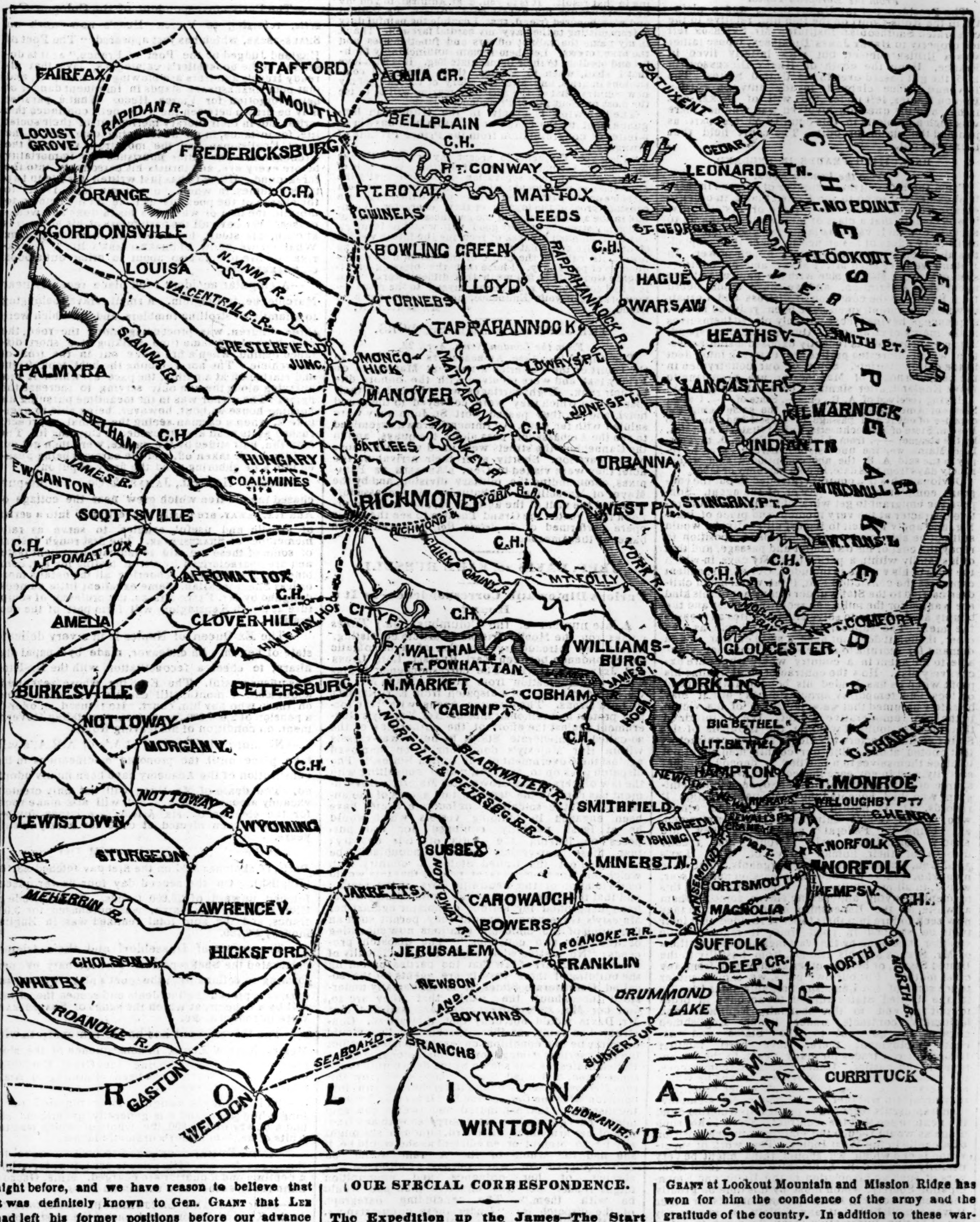
From the Washington Star, of Friday Evening.

We have information that up to 7 P. M. of Wednesday evening last no firing was heard in the direction taken by our Army of the Potomac the night before, and we have reason to believe that it was definitely known to Gen. GRANT that LEE had left his former positions before our advance took place. That up to this hour it is not known here by telegraph from Fortress Monroe, that LEE has attacked or confronted Maj.-Gen. "Baldy" SMITH's force, strikes us as embracing substantial proof that GRANT's pursuit commenced very shortly after LEE's movement—so soon after, as that, if he did move against our troops on the Peninsula, he could hardly open upon them before GRANT can attack his rear. But every succeeding hour of the absence of intelligence of a battle in that quarter strengthens the probability that LEE's movement was simply a retreat to get behind the Richmond fortifications; as by this time GRANT, if not seriously opposed, could have marched to within thirty or forty miles, at most, of the rebel capital, or to within supporting distance of where Gen. SMITH's army must be by this time, unless its advance has been delayed by the appearance of LEE in his front; in which case, GRANT's route to his support would be shorter than if his advance had been unopposed. Twenty-four hours at most must, however, solve all the so interesting questions as to what has happened in that quarter up to this time.

We have no fear of the success of any possible effort of LEE to attack and defeat Gen. SMITH's force before it can be amply sustained by the main army under GRANT, as we know many facts going to show that among Gen. GRANT's purposes is surely that of guarding against any disaster to SMITH's army that might otherwise result from LEE's movement.

THE COMBINED MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Map Showing the Lines of Operation on the Rapidan, the North Anna and the James Rivers, where Grant and Butler, Lee and Beauregard are Manœuvering; and their Relations to Richmond.



GEN. BUTLER'S COLUMN.

Movements on the James River—A Complete Surprise—Our Forces Landed and Pushing Forward.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 6,
VIA BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 7.

On Tuesday night, the 3d inst., about one-half of the large fleet of transports that have been lying in the Roads for some time were ordered to Yorktown, and commenced embarking troops on Wednesday.

The rest of the fleet went up and took the remainder of the troops on board and came back here.

The whole fleet then proceeded up the James River, passing here last night.

The movement was conducted with the greatest secrecy and with all possible quietness.

The fleet advanced up the James River, preceded by the army gunboats, under the command of Gen. GRAHAM.

During to-day and last night a very successful landing has been effected, and no resistance had been met with up to 4 o'clock this morning, at which time the steamboat *Thomas Powell* left with dispatches in charge of Capt. PFEIFFER.

No casualty had occurred beyond the killing of a colored soldier and the injury of two others by being caught between two boats.

Our movements were evidently a complete surprise

At last advices, our forces were being rapidly landed and pushed forward.

We have landed at Wilson's wharf, Fort Powhatan, Landen, Bermuda Hundred, above the Appomattox River, etc.

Our monitors and gunboats are all over the bar at Harrison's Landing and above City Point.

The operations of the fleet have been characterized by great energy and success.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Expedition up the James—The Start from Fortress Monroe—The Occupation of Fort Powhatan and Wilson's Wharf—The Successful Landing at City Point—Surprise of the Enemy—Important Cavalry Expedition from Suffolk.

STEAMER GRAYHOUND, OFF FORT POWHATAN,
JAMES RIVER, Va., Thursday, May 5, 1864.

The movement of the Union army in this direction, which, for weeks past, has been vaguely expected, commenced this morning. The obligation to keep silence respecting the hostile preparations, which, for prudential reasons was imposed, is now removed; and here, under the shadow of the commanding fortification, erected by the rebels in 1862 for the purpose of interrupting MCCLELLAN's water communications after his reverses before the rebel Capital, known as Fort Powhatan, I commence the record of the campaign. Premising that up to this point every circumstance has been auspicious, and that not the slightest symptom of resistance on the part of the enemy to our advance in the direction of Richmond has been encountered, either from guerrillas, torpedoes or any other source, I shall go back a few weeks, and briefly trace from its conception the enterprise which, to the present point, in all its details, has been a wonderful success.

THE PLAN.

To Major-Gen. BUTLER, I am told, is exclusively due whatever credit shall result from the inception and execution of the plan. When, four weeks since, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, the actual commander of the armies of the United States, visited Fortress Monroe, it was for the purpose of ascertaining the views of Gen. BUTLER respecting an advance upon the rebels by way of the Peninsula, to be carried out in co-operation with the Grand Army of the Potomac. Gen. GRANT had considered the various plans proposed with this object in view, but had committed himself to none, and was inclined, therefore, to listen attentively to what Gen. BUTLER might suggest. The sequel proves that the proposition of Gen. BUTLER fully commended itself to the judgment and acquiescence of the Commanding General, and measures were at once taken to put it in execution.

Briefly, the project was to advance upon Richmond by the James River; get a foothold as near the city as possible, on the south bank of the stream; seriously interrupt the communications of the rebel Capital southward, and eventually compel the evacuation by LEE's army of their strongly-fortified position on the Rapidan, thus forcing the rebels to give GRANT battle, or press rapidly rearward to the walls of their Capital. This plan will be generally admitted to be both bold and comprehensive, while the arrangement of its preliminaries has been marked by the rarest shrewdness and military sagacity.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The first step toward organization was made some weeks since, by the concentration at Yorktown, from the various posts in the Department of North Carolina and Virginia, the great bulk of the Eighteenth Army Corps. To the command of these troops was assigned Maj.-Gen. W. F. SMITH, whose glorious career under GRANT at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge has won for him the confidence of the army and the gratitude of the country. In addition to these war-worn heroes from the coast of North Carolina and the posts in Virginia, nearly all the brave and gallant fellows of the Tenth Army Corps, (under Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE,) fresh from the bloody field of Olustee and the more remote and scarce less bloody sands of Morris's Island, were sent to Gen. BUTLER to participate in the movement, forming their encampment at Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown.

That Yorktown and Gloucester Point, both at the mouth of the York River, should have been selected for the rendezvous of these troops, naturally led to the supposition that the advance was intended to be made up the Peninsula by the route which proved so fearfully disastrous to MCCLELLAN. But this show of force was merely a stupendous *ruse de guerre*, and circumstances indicate that it succeeded admirably in deceiving the rebels. Their journals have constantly spoken of these troops as destined to follow the path of 1862, and that the assurance of their deception might be made doubly sure, a brigade of Union troops was dispatched by Gen. BUTLER even as late as yesterday to White House Landing, where, at sunset, when we last heard from them, they were sedulously engaged in felling timber and constructing a wharf, as if preparing to facilitate the landing of a large army. To aid in this scheme of mystification, all the light-draft steamers were kept until the last moment at Fortress Monroe, whence, early yesterday morning, they were dispatched to the York River, and the work of embarking the troops, whose arrangements for the purpose had been already made, was begun promptly. Soon after the shades of evening closed over the camping-ground, the last tent was struck and the troops were all on board.

Gen. BUTLER's order to his subordinate Generals, made it incumbent for them to repair to Hampton Roads, as quickly as possible after dark, where they were to anchor for the night. At day-break the order commanded an advance of the troops up the James River, convoyed by three army gunboats, under Brig.-Gen GRAHAM, and a naval force, consisting of five monitors and eleven gunboats, under Rear-Admiral LEE.

THE PLAN FOR THE CAVALRY.

The cavalry branch of the expedition is commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. V. KAUTZ, who has just received his stars, but who is pretty well known as the Colonel of an Ohio cavalry regiment, that last year, after a wearying chase, stopped the audacious career of the guerrilla General MORGAN, by a handsome charge upon the immensely larger force of the marauder, as they attempted to cross the Ohio River into Kentucky. KANTZ, with a fine body of several thousand white troopers, left Suffolk, Va., also at daylight yesterday morning. The point at which he aims primarily to strike is Hickford, a town on the Petersburgh, Richmond and Weldon Railroad. A ride of about eighty miles, by the Surrey and Sussex roads, allowing him time to pay his compliments to the people as he passes along, would bring him to Hickford to-morrow evening. The railroad bridge there, which is a strong one, about three hundred feet long, will be destroyed, if possible; and then the dashing horsemen will do other damage to the enemy's means of supply as far as they can find opportunity. Gen. KANTZ has received a roving commission, and if not too hardly pressed by the rebels, he may penetrate as far South as Weldon, N. C., returning when it suits his convenience. We may not hear of him for a month, but meanwhile it is expected that he will make a good record.

Starting up the Peninsula from Williamsburgh, another cavalry force, somewhat smaller, commanded by Col. WEST, also set out at daybreak. Their object was to create a diversion in our favor by keeping the rebels excited and attacking guerrillas and the garrisons of the outposts. Col. WEST would try to cross the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge and make his way to the main body on the James. Taking it for granted that the cavalry started at the proper time and are now having a good time and a glorious gallop, I must return to

THE ADVANCE OF THE MAIN FORCE.

As on every occasion when a large piece of machinery is put in operation, there is certain to be more or less friction of the parts, so this complex machine of a gallant and mighty army did not move smoothly according to the programme. The Eighteenth Corps (Gen. SMITH's,) having the advance, was promptly up to time, dawn finding all the steamers used in its transportation steaming by Newport's News into the mouth of the James River. But the steamers of the Tenth (Gen. GILLMORE's) Corps were still quietly at anchor off Fortress Monroe. Here was an unexpected source of detention. Gen. BUTLER had every reason to suppose that the sailing-orders were perfectly understood, and would be implicitly followed by his Corps Commanders. It was easy to perceive that he was both distressed and annoyed at the delay. He had hoped to reach his intended point of debarkation (City Point, fifteen miles below Richmond,) at three o'clock in the afternoon. This he expected to accomplish, even in case that the possession of two points on the way up the river, viz.: Wilson's Wharf and Fort Powhatan, should be contested by the enemy, as it was very likely would be done. There was nothing for it, then, but to learn the cause of this dilatoriness of the Tenth Corps, and to hasten the vessels forward. This was done.

The fleet new steamer *Grayhound*, the flagboat of the expedition, on board which Gen. BUTLER, with his staff, had come at midnight, went back from Newport's News to Fortress Monroe. Gen. GILLMORE was sent for, and made satisfactory explanations, I believe, to Gen. BUTLER. This accomplished, off we started at 8 o'clock up the river.

The scene in the hazy light of the beautiful Spring morning was picturesque and animated. Crowded steamboats labored heavily through the still water, pontoon trains and lumbering canal barges, to be used in disembarking, were in tow of the swifter transports. The long low lines and wedge-like shapes of those naval nondescripts, the monitors, with their high cylindrical turrets amidships, gave variety to the scene. The swift *Grayhound* flits among the slow-moving craft and slackens her speed an instant as she comes abreast each vessel, allowing Gen. BUTLER from the hurricane-deck to order them to advance with all the celerity possible. "Give her all the steam you can, Captain," shouts the General, with upraised cap, and as the crowds of blue-coats recognize him they burst out vociferously in cheers. The scene, as we pass up the river, is charming in the extreme. The high wooded banks of the stream present us every variety of delicate foliage with which the Spring delights to clothe the earth in vernal beauty. Occasionally a house is visible over the bluffs, and a man appears, beyond doubt very much amazed at the sudden appearance of so large a fleet of invading Yankees. The trip up the river is unbroken by any sign of war.

Taking the advance, Gen. BUTLER's boat reaches Wilson's Wharf, a point about 35 miles below Richmond. Here a regiment of Gen. WILDE's negro brigade have effected a landing, and are busily engaged in making preparations to hold the place. From this point up the river to Fort Powhatan is a clear straight reach of seven miles, which it would never do to leave in command of the enemy, who could fortify the bluffs and play the mischief with our water communications. So Gen. BUTLER takes possession of both these strong positions. The stalwart Africans gaily run up the bluffs, and are soon at work swinging axes with a will, and the giant trees fall with a mournful crash under their sturdy strokes. Soon a wide space of woods on the high banks are cleared away, and rebels approaching from toward Richmond must come within the sweep of our batteries. Bye-the-bye, there can be nothing mentioned, I think, which better shows the perfect surprise of this movement to the rebels, than the fact that, according to their own admission, they have a strong force at Charles City Court-house, six miles inland from Wilson's Wharf, engaged in collecting negroes together for work on the Richmond fortifications. It is strange if this force was aware of our approach that they did not come up and give us a few shots from a field battery. But no welcome of this left-handed sort greeted us. It is quite likely that our negroes may repair *vi et armis* to the Charles City rendezous, and so reverse the kind of work their brethren have been assembled to perform on the strongholds of Richmond. The boat is just now leaving Powhatan, where a strong sable garrison has been landed, having little to do in the way of securing their position, but mount the ordnance in the works which the rebels two years ago so laboriously constructed.

The bell rings for the boat to move off for City Point. This place to us is of the first strategic importance, but the indications now are that we shall peacefully occupy it. I must, therefore, stop this hurried writing and go with the other passengers on deck to watch with anxiety the approach of our fleet to its proposed destination.

OCCUPATION OF CITY POINT.

There is a splendid chance for exultation here, and we are all devoutly thankful. City Point has become ours without a struggle. The Union forces are securely planted in a splendidly advantageous position, within fifteen miles of the rebel capital. Our troops are landing as rapidly as possible. The negro soldiers, always in the advance, to-day are streaming up the steep bluffs like ants toward an ant-hill. It is now three o'clock, and before nightfall the greater part of this immense army will have disembarked. Our line will stretch across this narrow strip of land, the left resting upon the James River, and then passing over the little River Appomattox, the prolongation of the line will reach to the James again, holding that almost insular position called the township of Bermuda Hundred. Intrenched here, with both flanks of the army protected by gunboats, we can bid defiance to LEE's cohorts, if GRANT's sharp pressing drive them down upon us. The position is considered admirable for seriously threatening Richmond. LEE's army is now between two fires, and should our cavalry raid seriously impair his communications south, starvation will be added to his other troubles. Before we left Fortress Monroe a dispatch from the War Department was received by Gen. BUTLER, announcing GRANT's safe passage of the Rapidan. We suppose that LEE ere this has given him battle or has hastened to the Richmond defences. In either case he must be at this time in a peculiarly unpleasant position. His army certainly was never in such an ugly place before. We are very thankful and joyous here at the perfect ease with which the entire plan of this expedition has been carried out.

THE SCENE AT CITY POINT.

The *Grayhound* having been delayed quite a while at Fort Powhatan, some of the transports went by and arrived at City Point just before her. I forgot to mention that three army gunboats, under command of Brig.-Gen. GRAHAM, led the advance the entire distance up the river, keeping a few miles ahead of the naval vessels. As we in the *Grayhound* came in view of the commanding bluffs of the Point, we

Continued on the Eighth page.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

American Topics---The Case of the Springbok---Maximilian.

Our foreign files by the *Scotia* furnish us the following interesting extracts in addition to those already published:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SPRINGBOK.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* returns to the review of Judge Betts' decision in the case of the *Springbok*, and after a labored argument, says:

"We are authorized in pronouncing the condemnation of the *Springbok*, and the innocent portion of her cargo, as being equally illegal with that of the few articles alleged to be contraband.

In conclusion, the whole affair of the *Springbok* reduces itself to the following accusation: The conveyance to a neutral port of contraband articles, with the knowledge of their being destined for the use of a belligerent.

This is the sum and substance of the long-winded indictment which Judge Betts has published as "the opinion of the Court." On that ground and no other the *Springbok* and her entire cargo, worth £66,225 sterling, have been seized and condemned by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

We may further remark that the crime with which the *Springbok* is charged was by no means proved; and that in order to give a color of probability to the charge, the prosecutor, in his straits, had recourse to the most strange arguments.

We will recapitulate them:

The *Springbok*, he averred, carried contraband of war, because certain articles in her cargo were ulteriorly destined for the use of the enemy.

These articles, he averred, were destined for the use of the enemy, because they belonged to persons who had been previously engaged in a contraband commerce, and because amongst them were some buttons marked C. S. N., which could not, he stoutly maintained, signify anything but *Confederate States Navy*.

All the remainder of the cargo, it was argued, was likewise destined for the enemy, because it belonged to the same proprietor as the contraband articles, and necessarily had the same destination.

The vessel, although navigating between neutral ports, was held to have been engaged in illicit commerce, because its papers, forsooth, were simulated.

The ship's papers were pronounced to be simulated because they did not set forth that the cargo was intended to be subsequently forwarded to a belligerent port.

Judge Betts has cited a number of decisions in support of his judgment. There is nothing surprising in that, and nothing to weaken our arguments. International law is not a written law; it is a law of custom based on precedents. These precedents arose out of acts of war and violence. It would be astonishing indeed were there not unjust ones among them. There is not in law, above all in unwritten or customary law, one single proposition, even the most logical and just, which has not, under some circumstances or other, been disputed. War, unhappily, always gives rise to unjust precedents, but these cannot be successfully invoked against neutral nations, who ought to protest against their perpetuation.

Judge Betts, President of a tribunal whose decisions may be enrolled into the law which regulates the intercourse of nations, may forget the dignity of his mission, and act like a partisan, by pronouncing unjust decisions, which he bases on other decisions equally unjust; that regards his honor and judicial acumen; but neutral nations cannot permit such time-serving jurisprudence to be imposed upon them, and it is their bounden duty to control every decision of prize courts according to the pure principles of justice. That is the task we have endeavored to perform.

Arrived at the end of this lengthy review, and after having this time seriously and scrupulously studied the case of the *Springbok* from the original documents themselves, we believe ourselves more authorized to-day than we were two months ago to declare that the judgment of Judge Betts is founded on doctrines unknown to international jurisprudence, doctrines which are repugnant to reason and which strike at the root of the inviolable rights of neutrals.

These inadmissible doctrines may be reduced to the four following propositions:

1. That there can be a carriage of contraband of war between neutral ports.
2. That the transport of contraband goods from one neutral port to another is illegal when these goods are destined for the use of a belligerent to whom they are later to be sent from the neutral port to which they are being carried.
3. That contraband articles communicate to the innocent goods of a cargo their hostile character when they belong to the same owner.
4. That a vessel's papers are simulated if they fail to set forth that her cargo is intended to be forwarded from the neutral port whither she is bound to a belligerent port.

Let us not be reproached for having gone at such length into the affair of the *Springbok*. It involves a grave question, which is of the highest interest to all neutral nations. When, some months ago, we called to it the attention of the Governments of Europe, it had not acquired the gravity it now has. At that time the United States alone had propounded and defended the then unheard-of doctrines of which we have shown the weakness and the odiousness.

Since then a member of the Government of a great maritime nation has declared from the ministerial bench that England sanctions these doctrines. It is not for us to inquire under what pressure the nation which suffers the most from the application of these doctrines has been induced publicly to take up their defence; but we have a right to see in this declaration a fresh danger for the commerce of neutrals, and we feel it to be our duty once more to call the attention of the Imperial Government, ever watchful and alive to the interest of French commerce, to a precedent which will be sooner or later invoked against that commerce if it is allowed to pass without protest."

THE FORGED REBEL NAVY REPORT—LETTER FROM GOLDWIN SMITH.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

Sir: It appears certain that the alleged report of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy is a forgery. No words of course can be too strong to express the criminality of such an imposture, or the amount of damage which it does to the cause which it was intended to serve. But the yell of exultation which is raised by the enemies of America here, as though the mendacity of the American Government and nation and the untrustworthiness of everything that emanates from them stood confessed at last, though not unnatural, is entirely misplaced.

The American nation must be judged, at the present moment, not by the standard of peaceful times, when the moral perceptions of men are undisturbed, but by the standard of civil war, when all that is most violent, basest, most insane in human passions, is stirred up from its depths, at the same time that the higher qualities, at least a certain class of them, are manifested, perhaps, with more intensity than ever. That was, in effect, a civil war, of which the greatest observer of antiquity said that it changed the moral vocabulary of Greece, and made innocence mean crime, and crime innocence, where party was concerned. Under such circumstances, the acts of depraved or infuriated men are by no means to be taken, without further evidence, as tests of the character, much less of the ordinary character, of nations.

Let us look at the period of our own history which bears the closest analogy to the present crisis in America. The famous "Icon Basilike" is unquestionably a forgery, committed for the obvious party purpose of stirring up the feelings of the nation in favor of the Royal Martyr. It was the work, in all probability, of an ecclesiastic of some eminence, who afterward founded on it a claim for reward. It had great currency and produced great effect. The proclamation which purported to emanate from the exiled court of Charles the Second, offering rewards and honors for the assassination of the Protector, was also, in all probability, a forgery, in the genuineness of which, notwithstanding, both parties seem to have believed. These forgeries, committed by unscrupulous partizans, and rendered current by the public excitement, do not throw any doubt in the eyes of historians on the veracity of the authentic state papers of the period, or cause us to mistrust the official accounts of Naseby and Worcester. Much less do they lead us to set down the English as a nation of habitual liars.

After all, though the authenticity of the report is denied by the Confederate Government, the destination of the vessels in the Mersey, the only charge to which, so far as appears, it was the object of the forger to give currency, remains undenied, and rather receives confirmation from having been so pointedly brought under the notice of the Confederates, and allowed by them to pass without repudiation.

I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AND THE MERSEY STEAM RAMS.

The correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Alexandria, on the 12th ult., says: "I have to correct some inaccuracies in my last letter concerning the commission which has arrived to examine the Viceroy with respect to the ironclads at Liverpool. Mr. Francis is here as government commissioner, Mr. Hamil as the government lawyer, and Mr. Fletcher on behalf of M. Bravary, for whose account the vessels were said to have been built. From further inquiries I have made, I am led to believe that if Said Pasha, the late Viceroy, did order any ironclads, he did not do so in England. Ismail Pasha has very properly refused to undergo any official examination, as unbefitting his dignity, and also as affording a dangerous precedent, which might be used whenever it was desired to coerce him into granting any claim or measure which he would not otherwise be inclined to yield. Under what circumstances such an annoyance might be used will suggest itself at once to those who know the chief points now in dispute between this Government and foreigners; and where so much turns on what a preceding Viceroy did or did not say or do, examining commissioners would force themselves every day on His Highness' patience. I believe the commission will be received by His Excellency Sheriff Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who will communicate whatever information this Government can give in this case."

THE FEDERAL STEAMER KEARSAGE.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 22.

The United States ship *Kearsage* had a narrow escape. She had unsuccessfully pursued a Confederate cruiser and a blockade runner laden with cotton, and proceeded to Ostend to revictual. The captain had an Ostend pilot on board, to whom he left the navigation of the ship. Suddenly she was carried against the Leopold embankment, and grazed the flood-gate. The captain rushed on deck in a state of great indignation, and accused the pilot of having blundered willfully. Whether this was so or not, the vessel, which is a fine three-master of 1,000 tons, was fixed firmly, and no exertions could get her off. She bore her position very well, however, and it is expected that when she is lightened of her heavy guns and shot she will float off. But it will be necessary to take her into dock, and in the meanwhile the Confederates and blockade runners will have it all their own way.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN AN ENGLISH COURT.

From the European Times.

The President of the United States was a plaintiff in the Rolls Court on the 18th ult., relative to the celebrated Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Smithson left his property to Henry James Dickinson, whose father was a British subject, but who latterly lived in France. Upon the death of Henry Dickenson, in 1835, the gift passed over to the United States. The Revenue Office claimed legacy duty on certain French Rentes, left under the will of Dickenson's father, and the question involved was whether there was such a domicile in this country on his part as justified the claim for duty. The court held that there was not.

RECRUITING FRAUDS IN ENGLAND.

From the London News.

From the moment that a number of persons in these islands desired to go to the United States, in order to escape from circumstances of more or less difficulty, it was certain that a class of men would spring up to speculate in their value as laborers, and tempt them by illusory offers of assistance to place their capacities and their persons completely in their power. In Ireland we have seen Mr. Feeney and his contract system at work side by side with the natural and safe agencies of emigration, and we have since heard from Boston of the condition of distress and despair to which our countrymen have been reduced in consequence of having inconsiderately placed themselves at the mercy of strangers. Our special correspondent in Lancashire has recently exposed a similar system, which interested parties are carrying into effect in the cotton districts. Some of our countrymen in the neighborhood of Manchester are preparing to leave England, after signing a contract of this kind:

Having received of A. B., of ——, State of ——, United States of America, the sum of ——, the same being the expense of outfit and passage of myself and family to Boston, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, by the steamer ——, from Liverpool, England, to Portland, Maine, we, the undersigned, hereby agree to repay to the said A. B. the above-mentioned sum within ninety days from this date, in gold currency or labor.

Obviously this is a contract intended to put the emigrant completely in the power of the agent. Suppose the emigrant to get work of the most remunerative character at the very moment and place of landing, and apply himself to it most diligently, he would still not be able to save enough to be in a position to repay the cost of his own outfit and passage, and that of his family within a period of ninety days, in which the term of his voyage is included. Our correspondent expresses the conviction that, if the women and children carried to the States under a contract of this kind are wanted for the mills, the recruiting officer and the bounty are intended to solve all difficulties as regards the men. The supposition is as probable as any other, though it does not need a state of war and a demand for recruits to make such a contract valuable to the agent in a country where wages are excessively high. How the contractor shall realize his profit when he has landed his bondman will depend on local and temporary circumstances; but it may be safely assumed that he will dispose of his victim in the most remunerative market. We are informed that it is very doubtful whether the tribunals of the States would interfere to enforce such a contract as that quoted above. But our countrymen ought not to place themselves in a position to depend on that security, and in any case the contract would prove a source of embarrassment and annoyance to the emigrant who had accepted the onerous obligation it records. It is absurd to speak of the crimps who prowl about entrapping our countrymen, as being "Federal agents." They are simply speculators who would as readily dispose of their human prey of Gen. Lee's as to Gen. Grant's recruiting sergeants. They are men who, if there had been no secession and no war, would, in all probability, have been employed at this moment in buying and selling slaves, some of them as white as the Lancashire operatives whom they now seek to lure into their toils. Provided that their trade be stopped in good time, it matters little whether it be done by the warnings and exhortations of Mr. Spence and his friends, from hostility to the United States, or by any other agency and from any other motive. For our own parts, we should prefer to see some of the Lancashire organizations friendly to the United States turned to account in order to put an end to this scandal. Equitable and legitimate contracts under which Englishmen engage to go out to the States and accept employment there, have been familiar to some of our trades for many years, to the advantage of both parties. Under present circumstances, the principal point is to provide a means by which any person proposing to emigrate under a contract may ascertain whether the person offering employment represents responsible parties in America; and the next, to see that the contract offered is not such a one as would reduce the emigrant to the position of a coolie in the West Indies. This work of supervision is one which we should think might be very usefully assumed in Lancashire by the local members of such an association as the Union and Emancipation Society, which must by this time be greatly relieved of concern for the primary objects for which it was established; but any society, or any agency for diffusing information, may do much to defeat the wiles of those who seek to traffic not only in the labor, but in the liberties of our countrymen.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING TRANSACTIONS—THE TUBAL CAIN—LAFONE VS. ELLISON AND ANOTHER.

From the Shipping Gazette, April 20.

The plaintiff in this case was a shipowner, and the defendant had agreed to supply 250 tons of goods, to be carried in the plaintiff's vessel, *Tubal Cain*, to the Bermudas, and thence to Charleston, the freight to be £15 a ton. The action was to recover damages upon the ground that the defendant had not supplied the goods to be carried, and at the trial before Mr. Justice Willes, at Liverpool, the jury found for the plaintiff £1,875.

Mr. T. Jones now moved for a rule for a new trial upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages were excessive. There was a plea upon the record that the whole transaction was void, inasmuch as the parties had entered into an illegal contract to violate the law of nations by running the blockade; and he submitted that the learned Judge had not properly directed the jury in reference to this plea.

Mr. Justice Willes: I directed the jury that, to make the contract void upon that ground, the blockade must be effective, and not a mere paper blockade. I told them also that the plea was a good one.

Mr. Jones—Of course it must be taken that the law forbade such contract being entered into, and that the plea, if proved, would be an answer to the action. Now he undertook to show that the parties contemplated doing an illegal act, and the fact of the blockade being effective was shown to some extent by this that the plaintiff's vessel had been captured whilst attempting to get into Charleston.

Mr. Justice Willes—There was plenty of evidence of blockade, but it was such as no jury in the kingdom would act upon, where an efficient blockade was to be found.

Mr. Jones—The correspondence showed that the parties believed they were contracting to do an illegal act. The plaintiff wrote that he had been advised that an agreement to break a blockade recognized by the government was illegal; and again, "I ask whether you would have hesitated to take your profits because they were illegal." Now, as to the amount of damages, he contended that they were excessive. The whole amount of the freight upon the defendant's tonnage would have been £3,125, but the tonnage not having been supplied the plaintiff filled up the space with his own goods, and it was submitted that the plaintiff could only charge the defendant with the difference between the £3,125 and the amount of freight which would have been charged in respect of the goods which he himself shipped in the space. The learned Judge, however, seemed to think that the plaintiff might recover the whole amount.

The Lord Chief Justice—And the jury have charged the plaintiff £1,350 in consequence of his having lost the cargo he shipped, and you are not satisfied.

Mr. Jones—My client is not, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Willes—I thought your argument the most successful I have ever heard, for it certainly gave your client £1,350.

Mr. Jones—After that I can say no more.

Rule refused.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY.

The demonstrations in England in honor of the tercentenary of Shakespeare were in full swing. In Liverpool they had gone off with great *eclat*. The interdiction of the English Shakespeare banquet at Paris was withdrawn on the 22d.

Regarding this interdict, the Liverpool *Courier* says:

"The English residents in Paris are intensely disgusted at a most arbitrary proceeding on the part of the French Government. Arrangements had been made for celebrating the Shakespeare tercentenary. The English residents proposed to represent 'Hamlet,' and other plays, and to have the usual dinner, without which no English festivity is complete. Among the promised guests were Earl Cowley, Lord de Gray, the President, the American Minister, some of the most eminent French physicians, several of the members of *Galignani's* editorial staff, which is well known to be strongly imperialist, and other celebrities, who, when not decidedly favorable to the Government, are not politicians at all. Immediately after the announcement of the dinner, which duly appeared in the *Moniteur*, and after the notice of the Shakesperian performance above-mentioned, the French Ultra-Democrats issued a programme of a rival dinner, in which there was to be a vacant chair for Victor Hugo. This was clearly a political demonstration under color of a tribute to our great dramatist, and no one was surprised when the Government forbade it to take place. Everybody was surprised when this prohibition was followed by one forbidding the theatrical performances, but it was supposed that Napoleon deemed the play of "Hamlet" too political just now. Surprise deepened into indignation when a third notice appeared forbidding the English dinner, at which the English Ambassador had consented to take part. The indignation was all the greater as the announcement of the banquet duly appeared in the *Moniteur*, and the tickets were all sold at a high price. Nothing that the Emperor has done for a long time has made him more unpopular with the English Parisians, and it seems unaccountable that he should have taken this step just after Lord Clarendon's visit, and the announced restoration of the *entente cordiale*."

MAXIMILIAN.

The Emperor Maximilian has addressed an autograph letter to Vice-Admiral de Datlerup, taking leave of the Austrian navy. He says:

"The belief that Austria must become great and powerful at sea is entertained by me as firmly as it was on the day when I devoted my youth to the high task of aiding in that result. It is to you, dear Admiral, to you my first commander, my experienced adviser, my faithful and very honored friend, that I confide the painful duty of transmitting to the navy my cordial farewell. Thank in my name the valiant officers and functionaries, and the brave crews. Let them remain unflinchingly faithful and obedient to their immaculate flag. It is with love that I shall, when in Mexico, think of my old companions in arms, and, after the glory of the navy of my new country, that of the Austrian marine will be to me the most precious gift of Providence."

The following is a reply in the Hungarian language, sent by the Emperor Maximilian in answer to a letter of congratulation from the Prince Primate of Hungary:

"I beg your Eminence to accept my warmest thanks for your kind communication. If anything is capable of alleviating the pain of separation, it is principally the expression of affectionate wishes which reach me from all sides on the part of men whose public life has been a constant proof of the loyalty of their character. I confide in the assistance and in the goodness of God, without which my strength and my good will would be insufficient to accomplish my task of securing the future welfare of an Empire and a nation, which was already rushing toward its ruin in the midst of the sanguinary consequences of party fury. I hope that the blessing of Almighty God will not fail me in this difficult work. That is why I confidently recommend myself to the pious remembrances of your Eminence, and remain your kind friend, MAXIMILIAN."

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

From the London News, April 22.

The three Japanese Ambassadors accredited to the Court of the Tuileries arrived at Marseilles on Friday last, and were received with the honors due to their rank. Eight carriages were placed at their disposal, in which they were conveyed to the grand hotel, and as they passed Fort St. John they were saluted with ten guns. An immense crowd assembled to see the Ambassadors pass along the quays, and in the Cannebiere the streets were lined with the troops of the garrison. Shortly after their arrival at the hotel they were visited by Gen. d'Aurelle de Paladines, commanding the military division, and by the Mayor of Marseilles. On Saturday the Ambassadors returned the visit of the authorities, and in the afternoon they visited the Grand Theatre to see the comic opera performed of *Si j'etais Roi*, followed by the ballet of the *Amazones*.

JEFF. DAVIS vs. EARL RUSSELL.

Curious Diplomatic Correspondence—Is It a Hoax?

A late number of the Columbus (Ga.) *Times* copies from the Mobile *Tribune* an article consisting, with a few introductory remarks, of a diplomatic correspondence between Earl Russell, Lord Lyons and Jefferson Davis. The correspondence begins with a communication from Lord Lyons to Mr. Davis, introducing part of a dispatch from Earl Russell to Lord Lyons. The dispatch opens with "the formal protest and remonstrance of Her Majesty's Government against the effort of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States to build war-vessels within Her Majesty's dominions, to be employed against the Government of the United States." The dispatch goes on to say that, "after consulting with the law officers of the Crown, Her Majesty's Government has come to the decision that agents of the authorities of the so-called Confederate States have been engaged in building vessels which would be at least partially equipped for war purposes on leaving the ports of this country; that these war-vessels would undoubtedly be used against the United States, a country with which this Government is at peace; that this would be a violation of the neutrality laws of the realm; and that the Government of the United States would have just ground for serious complaint against her Majesty's Government should they permit such an infraction of the amicable relations now subsisting between the two countries." The dispatch proceeds: "No matter what might be the difficulty of proving in a court of law that the parties procuring the building of these vessels are agents for the so-called Confederate States, it is universally understood throughout the world that they are so, and her Majesty's Government are satisfied that Mr. Davis would not deny that they are so. Constructed as rams, as these vessels are, they would certainly be in a condition, on leaving port, to inflict the most serious damage on vessels belonging to the United States, as was shown by the destruction of the *Cumberland*, a United States sloop-of-war, by the ram *Merrimac*, merely by the latter having run into collision with the *Cumberland*." "It is clear," argues the dispatch, "that a hundred and twenty gun ship might be equipped for war purposes with any fraction of her armament on board, although she might not be so prompt or so efficient as she would be, if she had the whole of it. A ram would be also equipped for war purposes, although the absence of her ordnance and ammunition might render her less effective than she would be with them." The concluding paragraph of the dispatch is: "Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government protest and remonstrate against any further efforts being made on the part of the so-called Confederate States, or the authorities or agents thereof, to build, or cause to be built, or to purchase, or cause to be purchased, any such vessels as those styled rams, or any other vessels, to be used for war purposes against the United States, or against any country with which the United Kingdom is at peace or on terms of amity; and Her Majesty's Government further protest and remonstrate against all further acts in violation of the neutrality laws of the realm."

Jeff. Davis' reply to this dispatch, through his Private Secretary, is written in a tone of most angry remonstrance. One of the earliest paragraphs says, "It would be inconsistent with the dignity of the position he fills as Chief Magistrate of a nation comprising a population of more than twelve millions, occupying a territory many times larger than the United Kingdom, and possessing resources unsurpassed by those of any country on the face of the globe, to allow the attempt of Earl Russell to ignore the actual existence of the Confederate States, and to contumeliously style them the "so-called," to pass without a formal protest and remonstrance. The President, therefore, does protest and remonstrate against this studied insult; and he instructed me to say that in future any document in which it may be repeated will be returned unanswered and unnoticed." Having referred to the subject of the extract from Earl Russell's dispatch, the reply proceeds: "Were, indeed, Her Majesty's Government sincere in a desire and determination to maintain neutrality, the President could not but feel that they would neither be just nor gallant to allow the subjugation of a nation like the Confederate States by such a barbarous, despotic race as are now attempting it. He cannot but feel, with the history and traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race before him, that, under a Government faithfully representing the people of Great Britain, the whole weight and power of the nation would be unhesitatingly thrown into the scale in favor of the principles of free government, on which these States were originally formed, and for which alone the Confederacy is now struggling. He cannot but feel that, with such government, and with the plea of neutrality, urged upon the people, as it now is, no such pitiful spectacle could be witnessed as is now manifested by Her Majesty's present Government in the persecution of the Confederate States at the beck and bidding of the officers of the United States, while a Premier Minister mocks and insults the intelligence of a House of Commons and of the world, by excusing the permission to allow British subjects to go to the United States to fight against us by the paltry subterfuge that it was the great demand for labor and the high rate of wages that was taking them thither. He cannot but feel that a neutrality most cunningly, audiciously, fawningly, and insolently sought and urged, begged and demanded by one belligerent, and repudiated by the other, must be seen by all impartial men to be a mere pretext for aiding the cause of one at the expense of the other, while pretending to be impartial; to be, in short, but a cover for secret, malignant, treacherous hostility. As for the specious argument on the subject of the rams, advanced by Earl Russell, the President desires me to state that he is content to leave the world and history to pronounce judgment upon this attempt to heap injury upon insult, by declaring that Her Majesty's Government and law officers are satisfied of the questions involved, while those questions are still before the highest legal tribunal of the kingdom, composed of members of the Government and the highest law officers of the Crown, for their decision. The President himself will not condescend to notice them."

The Mobile *Tribune* remarks upon the foregoing correspondence that, noticing Lyon's note, dated April 1, it concluded the whole affair was an April fool, and that its belief was strengthened on a second reading of Russell's letter, as it bears strong marks of knave or fool.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Singapore correspondent of the *Messager du Midi* gives the following information relative to the Japanese Embassy, just arrived at Marseilles: "In 1862 the ambassadors of the Taicoon in Paris had very skillfully demanded that Japan should not be constrained to open all her ports to foreigners so long as there was any cause to fear that security in the interior could not be relied on. They offered every possible facility to commerce at Nagasaki and other points, but at none of those that had been wished for. The France Government accepted the demand, but on condition that Japan should reduce the duties on French wines and other articles of Paris manufacture. On returning to Yeddo, and after twenty months' hesitation, that is to say, after having acquired the conviction that nothing could be done by force against the foreigners, a decision was come to, to yield on the question of the tariffs, in order to demand in their turn the fulfillment of the promises made at Paris. They hastened to the French Minister to offer him to take up the customs' question. A discussion took place, and in the end they yielded, as they said, out of sympathy to France. The following is the official circular of the Chargé d'Affaires, which explains what was done: 'The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary and Chargé d'Affaires at Japan has the honor to inform the French merchants that the Japanese Government has just come to a decision, conformably to the engagements stipulated at Paris by the Ambassadors of the Taicoon, in October, 1862, relative to the reduction in the duties on French wines and articles of Paris manufacture. That reduction will take place in the following proportions: Wines and liquids to 5 per cent., instead of 35 per cent., and Paris articles to 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., according to classes, instead of 20 per cent. The present measure is to come into force for Yokohama on the 8th of February, and for the other ports on the 8th of March.'"

—The Paris correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, referring to Victor Hugo's new work on Shakespeare, which has just appeared, "The Poet of England Judged by the Poet of France," as it is described in the bookseller's catalogues, says that already Hugo's admirers are blowing the trumpets, and that poor Shakespeare stands in imminent danger of being forgotten for Victor Hugo. What a parallel may be drawn between the two poets, continues this writer, not in their literary merits, but in their social life, for instance, in an unassuming character of the great Englishman and the monstrous vanity of the Frenchman. The latter flourishes his immortality before every eye, and thrusts his personality into the foreground. His wife has just written his life in two thick volumes, in which not a single fault is laid to the charge of the poet, just as if he did not belong to mortals, the best of whom has his failings and weaknesses. We have all the particulars of his house, his kitchen, his study, his bed-room, his dining-room. What do we know of Shakespeare's life? Lamartine, we are told, is also about to bring out a book on Shakespeare.

—A singular accident took place recently near Marchienne, in Belgium. A small caravan belonging to a family of strolling tumblers, and in which were three children, was proceeding along the road, the proprietor at the same time walking at a short distance behind, when a fire broke out in the front of the vehicle. The horse, feeling the heat, took fright and started off at a gallop, the pace at which it was hurrying along the van only serving to increase the flame. The owner was in the meantime pursuing his burning house without, however, being able to overtake it, when a carman seeing the animal approach, rushed at its head and succeeded in stopping it. The children, half stifled by the smoke, were then got out and the horse taken off, and the caravan being pushed into a neighboring pond the fire was put out.

—Messrs. Howell, James & Co., having purchased the old tree which grew near the cottage of Ann Hathaway, are busily converting it into a series of artistic and useful articles, to serve as relic mementoes of Shakespeare. The first rough designs of some of these are said to indicate excellent taste, and are characterized by a true feeling for art, combined with a desire of rendering all the details more or less Shakespearian. Some excellent little cameos, designed by Mr. Felix Miller, the professor of sculpture at South Kensington, will form part of the decorations.

—The Ex-Queen of Naples is in a very delicate state of health. An endeavor, made by a papal dignitary, to effect a reconciliation with the Ex-King was unsuccessful. The Ex-King, whose revenue is about £600 a month, still confers royal decorations on those who pay him court. He refused an offer of a pension of 2,000,000 francs from the Italian Government, on condition of his leaving Rome.

—No more elections of R.A.'s or A.R.A.'s will take place until the proposed modifications in the constitution of the Academy have been finally adopted. The death of Mr. Dyce will not only create a vacancy among the R.A.'s, but will also make room for the election of six A.R.A.'s—a larger number than have been elected at once for nearly twenty years.

—At the sale of the drawings of M. Delacroix, in Paris, 86 sketches sold on the first day fetched £3,400 (English). On the second day four flower pieces fetched upward of 25,000 francs. "An Episode of Civil War," by Massonier, was purchased for 3,000 francs; and the sum total realized was, in English money, £3,720.

—The artists of Dusseldorf and their friends celebrated the Shakespeare's Tercentenary by performing selections from the poet's plays, by *tableaux vivants* representing incidents and scenes therefrom, and by a concert, at which the songs of Shakespeare were introduced, &c.

—The Government has had to remonstrate with Messrs. Kelk & Lucas, in consequence of the slow progress made in removing the Great Exhibition building, since when it has been migrating to Alexandra Park more rapidly.

—T. P. Cooke's daughter was married not a long while since, and it is generally understood she had a dowry of £40,000, the whole of which was the fruits of her late father's dramatic labors.

—Alex. Dumas is engaged to write a novel for the *Grand Journal*. His price is per letter, for which a centime and a quarter are charged. Mme. Georges Sand receives the same sum in *La Presse*.

—Herr Johann Lauterbach, *Concertmeister* to the King of Saxony, and one of the most admirable violinists now in Germany, has arrived in London for the season.

—The German artists Lessing and Hubner are said to be both at work on pictures of the same subject, viz., "Luther's Dispute with Eck in the Castle of Pleissenburg."

—The fund which has been subscribed by friends and admirers of Pugin (£1,000) has been placed in trust with the Council of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

—The coming exhibition of the fine arts in Paris is the universal subject of conversation in artistic circles there, and it is causing the French studios to present a scene of unusual activity.

—The Queen has lent to the Mayor of Stratford, for the tercentenary festival, the picture of John Kemble as Hamlet, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

—Mr. E. T. Paris is superintending the production of an exact resemblance of Shakespeare's house, to contain a full-sized imitation of the room in which the poet was born.

—The rumor that the Queen of the Two Sicilies is about to quit Rome and return to Bavaria has been contradicted.

—A violoncello, by Rugerius, the property of the late Major-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, sold for £100, at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's last music sale.

—Rossini has given a grand soirée. There were a dozen *morceaux* of music in the programme; out of these only twelve were by Rossini.

—Mr. Parry has nearly completed, in the wood of the fallen Herne's oak, two busts of Shakespeare for the Queen and Prince of Wales.

—Kaulbach, the great German artist, is said to be fast completing his "Battle of Salamis."

—Blondin has made an appeal to be permitted to play in Rome.

—M. Guizot is correcting the proofs of his reply to Renan, to be called *Meditations Religieuses*.

—Herr Ernst is rapidly progressing in health.

General Court-Martial.

The following orders have been issued by Gen. Dix dissolving one court-martial and forming another:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York, May 2, 1864.

Special Order No. 108.—2. Par. 3 of Special Orders No. 105, current series from these headquarters is hereby revoked.

* * * * * *

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX,
D. T. Van Buren, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.,
Col. Moore, through Gen. Hays.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, May 2, 1864.

Special Orders No. 108.—3. A General Court-martial is hereby appointed, to meet at the City of New-York on the 3d day of May, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it, by authority from these headquarters.

DETAIL FOR THE COURT.

Col. Henry Moore, Forty-seventh N. Y. V.
Maj. G. W. Scott, Sixty-first N. Y. V.
Maj. Felix Agnus, One Hundred and Fifth N. Y. V.
Capt. J. C. Bronson, Fifty-seventh N. Y. V.
Capt. Putnam Field, Tenth N. Y. V.
Lieut. R. S. Randall, Sixty-first N. Y. V.
Lieut. W. F. Porter, Sixty-second N. Y. V.
Capt. H. C. Ellis, Sixty-fifth N. Y. V. Judge Advocate.

* * * * * * * * *

No other persons than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. Should any of the officers named in the detail be unable to attend, the court will nevertheless proceed to and continue the business before it, provided the number present be not less than the minimum prescribed by law. By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. Van Buren, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

Col. Moore, it will be remembered, was severely wounded while commanding his regiment in the battle at Olustee, Fla. He is now in the City, endeavoring to fill his thinned ranks, and for this purpose has opened a recruiting office at Lafayette Hall.

The Forty-seventh Regiment were very highly spoken of by the Commanding-General for the gallantry they displayed while in action.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Interesting Proceedings in the United States Courts—Gov. Johnson and the Knoxville Convention—Guerrillas on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Benefits of the Northwestern Railroad—Strange Actions at Columbia, Tenn.—Union Meeting at Murfreesboro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nashville, Tenn., Wednesday, May 4, 1864.

The United States Circuit and District Courts have been in session for three weeks, and during that time have transacted an immense amount of business. The decisions of the Circuit Court in cases of Southern indebtedness, have been decidedly favorable to Northern creditors, among whom are A. T. Stewart & Co., and Harper Brothers. Two decisions have been rendered against the Methodist Publishing House in favor of the latter named firm, and several judgments have been rendered in favor of Stewart & Co. The treason and conspiracy cases are all dismissed upon payment of costs by the defendants, and the exhibition of their certificates of the amnesty oath.

An interesting question, proceeding from the revenue stamp law, arose in the Federal Court yesterday. It seems a writ was issued and served without being stamped, as required by law. The defendant to the suit, by his counsel, endeavored to take advantage of this negligence by moving for a nonsuit. The counsel for the plaintiff resisted this motion, contending that then and there the stamp could be affixed, and he applied to the court for permission to do so. It was argued that the writ was really no writ under the laws of Congress unless stamped, and consequently of no force, as the law expressly provides that documents required to be stamped are null and void unless properly stamped, and as the writ in question had not been stamped, that the defendant was not legally brought into court. His Honor, Judge Trigg, decided that as the writ had not got beyond the control of the court, and was subject to its action, that the court could grant the power to have it stamped, which he accordingly did.

Gov. Johnson arrived from his Knoxville trip a few days ago, and his friends declare that his speeches were the best efforts of his life. There can be no mistake but that his presence at the Knoxville Convention was a great thing for the country; and a fair amount of praise is also due to the redoubtable Parson Brownlow and little Jim Hood. All were in favor of a separation of the State a few months ago, excepting the Governor, who saw through the designs of the enemies, who were strongly backed by Northern Copperheads and Kentucky disloyalists. The bringing about an adjournment of the convention, by those in favor of the minority report, is considered a great victory by the Administration men.

Twice last week a party of guerrillas showed themselves along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, near the little town of Cave City, but made no trouble. They are supposed to have belonged to the Bennett gang, a party of men who mostly belong to a town called Goodlettsville. Bennett belonged to Morgan's crowd in the Fall of 1862, and committed a series of depredations along the line of the railroad and Gallatin pike during the blockade of Nashville. He was once captured by Gen. Gillem, but was let loose by the authorities upon taking the oath of allegiance. During the reign of Isham G. Harris, Bennett was a member of the Legislature, and made the first secession speech in Tennessee.

A tremendous amount of supplies has been sent South during the last six months, as an average of six steamers a day is chronicled since the middle of November. I consider it no harm to say that there are at least ten millions of rations stored in this city. But the rivers are going down, and all supplies must come by rail during the Summer. The Tennessee river, however, can float light draft vessels at all stages; and, as as the Northwestern Railroad is in complete running order, the obstructing of the Louisville and Nashville road will not operate against us in the least. Until this road is fairly put into use no one will fully realize its importance. The Louisville road is 185 miles in length, and requires a large number of men to guard it. At Green River Bridge, and Bowling Green, and Gallatin, there are at least four thousand men. There are thirty odd towns upon the road, nineteen bridges, and any quantity of water tanks. All of these require guards, which use up a large number of valuable men. The Northwestern road is but 78 miles in length and crosses but five streams. Two thousand men are sufficient to insure its safety, while, if a formidable body of the enemy should be heard of in its vicinity, a large body of men can be thrown from Nashville upon any point along the line in a few hours. At the present time there are three full cavalry regiments along the road and two colored infantry regiments, each numbering about 800 men. The vast importance of this road to the army alone, to say nothing of its benefits to the commercial interests of the people of Tennessee, cannot be overestimated.

Columbia, a charming town about 40 miles south from here upon the Tennessee and Alabama road, has, since the inauguration of the rebellion, been a notoriously disloyal town. The inhabitants, however, men, women and children, have taken oaths by the batch, yet still practice the most unheard of crimes, all arising from their ever-existing hatred to the Government. Something transpires in this Bedlam weekly of a distressing nature. On the 15th ult. two soldiers were found dead in the streets, one having a nail drove into his head. Last week some of the most influential men of the town mobbed a negro named Jordon, who was teaching an African school, and almost whipped him to death. Andrews, the ringleader, had but a short time ago been found guilty of the murder of two soldiers, and was out on $50,000 bail to await the sentence of Gen. Thomas.

The citizens of Murfreesboro have been for the last three weeks getting up a Union meeting, which is announced to take place on the 14th instant. This is rather a suspicious town, and contains precious little element of a loyal smack. It was said that there were but six Union families in the town during the battle of Stone River. The citizens who have taken the amnesty oath, however, and who consider themselves made loyal thereby, are quite numerous. I will not comment upon that kind of loyalty, but shall attend the meeting and see whether the "ironclads" are in favor of a continuation of Jeff. Davis' war, for the benefit of Jeff. Davis, or whether they are in favor of a peace *a la* the Copperhead platform.

Gen. Sherman and the Enrolled Militia of Memphis.

The following letter, which was recently read at a review of the enrolled militia of Memphis, excited much enthusiasm:

Headquarters Military Division Mississippi,
Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, April 26, 1864.
Col. John McDonald, Memphis:

Dear Sir: I have received a copy of the *Bulletin* with an account of your review and Gens. Hurlbut's and Buckland's speeches. I have always expressed myself so frankly on this subject that I don't believe a single man in Memphis is ignorant of my opinion. It is both duty and should be a pleasure to a brave man to defend his property. The United States has done for Memphis all its people could ask, and they are now bound in honor to relieve our soldiers of all that local duty of guard and defence which is necessary, leaving our paid soldiers to go forth and meet the enemy wherever he may be found.

I know that enrolled men in Memphis will fight who own property. We have a right to remove to some foreign land every citizen who is hostile or inert; but instead of its being done suddenly and violently, it will occur naturally and slowly.

Gen. Buckland is perfectly right in giving strong preference, in business favor, to those who not only publicly acknowledge their duties of citizens and tax-payers, but who take up arms and fight for peace. If, in time, silent and grumbling citizens endanger the safety and peace by connivance with an enemy outside, I trust he will make short work of them. I honor and respect the enrolled militia of Memphis, and assert that if they persevere in the plan we have initiated, the time will come when fools, who pretend to make light of them, will repent in death and poverty their folly and cowardice.

You may read this to your command.

Your friend, W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

The Army of the Tennessee.

GEN. M'PHERSON'S ORDERS PREPARATORY TO AN ADVANCE.

Headquarters Army of the Tennessee,
Huntsville, Ala., April 18, 1864.
Brig.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, Commanding Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps:

General: The following instructions relative to transportation for the arms in the field will at once be communicated to your command:

1. Each regiment, battery, or detachment will be allowed two wagons, and no more; one for cooking utensils of the men, and the other for baggage and mess of the officers.
2. Each brigade headquarters will be allowed two wagons and no more.
3. Each division headquarters will be allowed three wagons and no more.
4. The remaining teams of the command will be organized into an ordnance and supply train; the ordnance train under the direct supervision of the ordnance officer of the division, who will be assisted by a competent Quartermaster detailed for that purpose; the supply train of the division under the immediate control of the Division Quartermaster, assisted by the Quartermasters of the command, who must not lose sight of their teams because they are thus assigned to the general train. Quartermasters must be present to superintend the moving of their trains in the morning, and will see them packed for the night. This must not be left to the wagonmasters.
5. Not a tent will be taken with the army, and officers will govern themselves accordingly. All surplus baggage must be thrown out and disposed of at once, and the army placed in a condition to move.

By order of Maj.-Gen. McPHERSON.
Wm. T. Clark, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order is regarded as an indication of speedy activity.

The Sixteenth Army Corps.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GEN. HURLBUT.

Headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps,
Cairo, Ill., May 2, 1864.

General Order No. 43.—The Lieut.-Gen. commanding the armies of the United States has this day relieved me from the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. In separating from a body of officers and men whom I have so long commanded, it would be improper and inconsistent with my feelings if I did not give some testimonial of services rendered and duties performed by this Corps. One year ago the Sixteenth Army Corps bore upon its rolls 20,000 men. From this ample force heavy details were sent to Vicksburgh, and others to Arkansas, and their services under other commanders and in other organizations have become historic. With the remainder the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad and the lines of the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, from Paducah to Helena, were long and successfully held. The left wing of this corps, under command of Brig-Gen. Dodge, cooperated with Maj.-Gen. Sherman in his advance in October to relieve Chattanooga and Knoxville, and now holds the right flank of the active army of Tennessee. Two divisions of this corps participated in the march to Meridian, and under the able direction of Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith rolled back the tide of disastrous battle on Red River. It is with proper pride that I claim Smith and Mower and their commands as part of this corps. Nor do I forget to give credit to a detachment from the Seventeenth Army Corps which marched and fought as brothers in arms with them. Nor is it least among the credits due to the Sixteenth Army Corps, that it furnished to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, then commanding the Fifteenth Corps, 970 wagons and teams and 7,000 new muskets, for without that transportation his march from Corinth to Chattanooga and from Chattanooga to Knoxville could not have been made in the time necessary for the relief of those points.

Reduced by these heavy drafts, the slender residue of the Sixteenth Army Corp was, notwithstanding, expected to cover the line of the old district of West Tennessee, to protect the river and to hold immense depots and hospitals at Memphis.

The cavalry division, reduced by exposure and duty—(for the record shows constant and dashing work)—by furlough of veteran regiments and absolute want of horses to comparative inefficiency, and infantry not more than sufficient for garrison duty, rendered this command unequal to the task assigned it. They have lost no honor by not performing impossibilities. Every day now brings you additional strength, and soon the day will come when you will reckon with the enemy for this long enforced delay.

I shall not have the honor to command you when that day of reckoning comes. I trust you may be led by a better officer, but I shall rejoice in your success, for I know that you can and will do whatever the same number of troops can perform. I beg of you all to remember, that whatever may happen to individuals, whether of praise or blame, of promotion or apparent censure, our cause survives precious as ever, the nation remains, enduring, eternal. Let no event, of any nature, make an officer swerve from the plain path of his manifest duty, or vary one hair from the devotion he owes to the country, of which all officers, of all grades, are only temporary agents and servants. End the war first, crush out the rebellion, and we shall all have time enough to quarrel over the respective merits and demerits of officers. It is to be expected that libel and slander will follow all who are intrusted with important command, and I do not expect to be, nor have I been an exception to the common fate; but when all these have done their worst, I know that slow but inevitable truth will overtake them, and that justice will at last be done to all. For such success as has happened in the administration of my widely scattered command. I confess myself largely indebted to the Corps Staff Officers, and to the prompt and unvarying support I have constantly had from Division Commanders. These pleasant relations are now broken up, but their efficiency remains, for such officer as the Commander-in-Chief may put in my place. For me nothing remains but to await with patience and fulfil with punctuality whatsoever may be ordered. Officers and men of the 16th Army Corps, I bid you an effectionate farewell.

(Signed,) A. S. HURLBUT,
Major-General U. S. V.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Guerrillas on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 6.

A considerable sensation was produced on the streets yesterday, by rumors that a force of rebels had succeeded in reaching the Baltimore Road at New-Creek and Piedmont, and in destroying a large amount of Government and railroad property at those points. For some hours early in the day no telegraphic communication could be had with those points, and it was impossible to get at the truth of the rumors afloat. Such news as we had came round on the Northern lines from Baltimore.

Toward evening the direct lines were in working order as it was then found that a gang of guerrillas, probably McNiel's or Harness' men, had crept over the top of the mountains and descended on Piedmont, and there fired some of the workshop buildings belonging to the company, to what extent is not yet known. So far as ascertained no trains were caught, but it is feared that some cars, and possibly engines, standing at Piedmont, were injured or destroyed. The express train left here last night as usual, and the mail train will go out this morning, as also will the regular freight and stock trains.

The enemy did not make their appearance at New Creek, for the reason, we suppose, that they found themselves too weak to attempt a raid on that point. It is not believed that they numbered more than fifty men, if that, and for the reason that their movement was sudden and totally unexpected. They must have crept in through the mountains in a very stealthy manner, and concentrated very near the point of attack.

The great movements now going on, requiring as they do the concentration of our troops, afford opportunities for the guerrillas, which they are endeavoring to improve, and hence we must expect trouble from them. Their aim, in part, is to get plunder, and in part to create a diversion. We are forced to choose between exposing our frontier or weakening the grand central operations in progress, and the Government, for good reasons no doubt, chooses the former risk.

The Rebel Raid at Piedmont, West Va.

Baltimore, Saturday, May 7.

The special dispatches to the New-York and other papers about the late raid at Piedmont, West Va., are grossly exaggerated. The whole amount of damage done to the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will not exceed $50,000. No person was disturbed, and there was no appearance of marauders at any other point. All the trains are working regularly and successfully, and the road is again strongly guarded by troops under the command of Gen. Kelly, who has resumed active duty after his recent leave of absence.

Gen. Stone and the Battle of Pleasant Hill.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes the following card:—

Messrs. Editors Chicago Journal:

I notice in your paper of the 19th instant a letter from Grand Ecore, La., dated April 10th, from your correspondent signing himself "Hawk Eye," who, in speaking of the battle of the 8th, says:—"Gen. Stone, Chief of Gen. Banks' Staff, was on the field and took direction of movements." etc. I would state that I received no orders from Gen. Stone on that day, and, as far as I know and believe, he was not responsible for the advance or disposition of forces engaged. I make this correction as an act of justice to the distinguished and meritorious officer who endeared himself to the Army of the Gulf by his gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th insts.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General U. S. V.

Veteran Volunteers.

The following are the numbers of veterans reenlisted for three years, as reported to April 15:

Maine	3,497	District of Columbia	118
New-Hampshire	1,258	Ohio	18,320
Vermont	1,567	Indiana	8,257
Massachusetts	5,994	Illinois	12,7[illegible]
Rhode Island	893	Michigan	[illegible]
Connecticut	3,490	Wisconsin	[illegible]
New-York	16,894	Minnesota	1,151
New-Jersey	2,838	Iowa	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	16,546	Missouri	[illegible]
Delaware	404	Kentucky	[illegible]
Maryland	178	Kansas	297
West Virginia	2,299	Total	[illegible]

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Press on the Fort Pillow Massacre—The Rebel Cavalry—Impressing Horses in Richmond—Miscellaneous.

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

"THE VERY VIOLENT INDIGNATION OF THE YANKEES."

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.

The latest United States papers contain the very violent indignation of the Yankees over the alleged Fort Pillow "massacre." The *World* opposes the slaughter of the innocent prisoners, which has been recommended, and advises Mr. Lincoln to make on the Richmond authorities "a demand for the surrender of Forrest, or whatever officer was in immediate command of the soldiers by whom the massacre was committed."

The New-York Times has "A Word to the European Admirers of Southern Chivalry," which is intended to be particularly severe upon the effects of Slavery on the people of the Confederate States.

The Times, like all other Yankee journals, labors under the difficulty of *unveraciousness*. A habit of falsehood, long persisted in, has made the assertions of Yankee papers valueless in the eyes of Europeans; and since Minister Adams and Secretary Seward resorted to forgery in the case of Mr. Mallory's report, the European public will be slow to regard the statements of the press of a people whose highest authorities have been detected in such infamous crimes. The "so-called" massacre at Fort Pillow is merely an offset to the damaging truths that have made the names of Butler, McNeill and Turchin infamous all over the world. In this light it will be understood and appreciated as merely another falsehood.

If the Yankees desire to aggravate the horrors of this war, why take so indirect a way as going through the useless forms of an idle and silly demand? Why not send off a platoon of soldiers and shoot down three or four hundred prisoners, and send us word? Then we shall execute doubly that number, and thus the difficulties of an exchange be soon removed.

The officer who is charged with the "so-called" massacre, Gen. Chalmers, was entertained by some Union officers on board the steamer *Platte Valley*. This does not look as if there had been any "massacre." The *Journal of Commerce* publishes a rational and probably very correct account of the affair.

We find in the New-York Times that Gen. Patton Anderson had sent to Gen. Hatch a letter giving the names and condition of the Yankees wounded at the battle of Olustee, in which we find the colored troops reported to a large extent. If "massacre" were a policy, why should Gen. Anderson adopt a humane and Gen. Forrest a savage course? We have seen no evidence of any "massacre" whatever, but should it become necessary to put a garrison to the sword, under the law of war, we should expect the whites to be shot and the negroes to be sold. A negro at $5,000 is too valuable to be shot.

"A RAW, RAW, RAW."

From the Richmond Examiner, April 28.

* * * But it is evident that Lincoln's heart was not in his introductory congratulations to "these many people," nor in his new edition of the old fable. The Confederates have succeeded in establishing a raw, "raw," "raw," on his callous hide; have at last succeeded in making him feel his responsibility. Nor is the responsibility a pleasant one. Indeed, it is so unpleasant that while "he hears he believes," yet he takes care to say that he does not know that the report of the Fort Pillow massacre is true. "To take the life of any one of their prisoners, on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, *might* be too serious, too cruel a mistake." How tender-hearted! This serious, this cruel mistake has been made times out of number since the beginning of the war. Why does it suddenly become too serious, too cruel? Simply because we have shown, that we, as a people, are heartily tired of a policy, dictated partly by sentimentality, partly by foolish deference to the good opinion of the world, partly by an official awe at Washington; a policy to which we have sacrificed too long the lives of our brave soldies and our solemn sense of duty. We are not a nation of butchers. We are not like ancient *Pistol*; thirsting "to suck, to suck, the very blood to suck." But we have to deal with a race of butchers, of Pistols, McNeils and Butlers;" and we must mete out to them strict justice—even the letter of the law. "All hell shall gape for this,' says Lincoln in effect. "Retribution shall certainly come," and these brave words may mean something if we recede from our position. They may mean something, if the fortune of war or the mismanagement of our military leaders should give the Yankees an overwhelming advantage in prisoners. Repeat Fort Pillow; repeat Plymouth a few times, and we shall bring the Yankees to their senses, and what is even better, our Government will rise to a proper sense of its position as an organ of a nation, and no longer act as if it were the junta of a set of revolted prisoners.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following as the organization of the cavalry corps of Lee's army:

Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, Commander of Corps.

The following is believed to be a nearly correct list of the regiments composing the rebel General Stuart's cavalry now on the Rapidan:

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Fitz Lee.

First Brigade—Brig.-Gen. Wickham.

First Virginia Cavalry—Col. Drake.
Second Virginia Cavalry—Col. Mumford.
Third Virginia Cavalry—Col. Owen.
Fourth Virginia Cavalry—Maj. Randolph.

Second Brigade—Gen. Lomack.

Fifth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Rasser (old).
Sixth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Forney.
Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry—Col. Ball.

Third Brigade—Gen. Chambliss, (formerly Gen. W. H. F. Lee.)

Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Col. Beal.
Tenth Virginia Cavalry, Col. Davis.
Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, Col. Chambliss.

SECOND DIVISION.

Gen. Wade Hampton, commanding.

First Brigade—Gen. Gordon.

First North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Check.
Second North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Andrews.
Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Farriby.
Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, Col. Evans.

Second Brigade—Gen. Young.

First South Carolina, Col. Block.
Second South Carolina, Col. Lipscomb.
Cobie's Legion, Lieut.-Col. Wright.
Phillip's Legion, from Louisiana and Mississippi.
Jeff. Davis' Legion, Lieut.-Col. Waring.

Third Brigade—Gen. Rosser.

Seventh Virginia, Col. Marshall.
Eleventh Virginia, Col. Lomacker, (old.)
Twelfth Virginia, Col. Hammond.
White's Maryland Battalion.

These make a total of 19 cavalry regiments and four independent commands.

Some of the regiments are about 900 strong, but many are reduced to from 300 to 500. About 550 will be a full average to a regiment and will give them in the 19 regiments, 10,000 men, and in the four independent commands, about 1,000 more, making a total of about 11,000.

This roster was corrected about a week since in the rebel army, and they may have received a few additional regiments since from Beauregard's or Longstreet's corps, which had not then all come up, not over 3,000 to 5,000, but these will not more than be sufficient for doing what cavalry duty is essential to a large army covering the extensive area that the rebel army now does. Making, then, the customary allowance for sick and stragglers, the rebels cannot move more than 8,000 cavalry under any ordinary circumstances.

Their horses are many of them now in good condition, having been sent to the interior during the last Winter, and many of the Virginia regiments having been furnished with new horses by their families and friends. So it may be estimated that their horses are ready for the coming campaign, and in good condition. So much for their cavalry. It may not be long before we can complete our roster of infantry and artillery, which is now larger than it has ever been before since the rebellion broke out, and, as well as cavalry, is finely officered and in good state of discipline, and to-day, all told, numbers from ninety to one hundred thousand effective men.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 30.

One of the most serious questions of the war relates to the cavalry. It is absolutely certain that if the present number of horses are indispensable, the productive power of the country will be destroyed. One cavalryman costs as much grain and as much meat, (considering forage in its equivalent of beef,) as six or ten of infantrymen. One good infantryman, after selecting about one in four from the cavalry, is worth a dozen, or a hundred, or a thousand, of the remaining horse-militia. A judicious selection of about one-fourth from amongst the present vast herd of Confederate cavalry would secure all that was worth their costly support, and the rest could be reduced to foot, not only without injury, but with positive benefit to the service, even to the cavalry service itself. One horse could be kept fat and capable of any required service on what is now divided among four lean, feeble and inefficient beasts, never fit for service in any emergency. Every farmer knows that it is better to keep one good team than a half-dozen indifferent ones, and the fact is stronger with the cavalry service, for there we see four idle consumers waiting for their skeleton brutes to get fat.

Some judicious system of reduction has become indispensable, and unless the measure is carried into effect before the next forage and grain crops are harvested, by next February we shall have absolutely no cavalry at all. Half the horses now on the meadows are so enfeebled that they must of necessity die a lingering death in the first part of the Summer, if subjected to any service; and thus they will not only have consumed the hay in the form of grass! but the country will have lost half the horses employed in the senseless policy.

The excess of cavalry which Government permits to be maintained seriously affects the morals of the soldier. They become desperate after forage for their animals in consequence of the scarcity, and take, ruthlessly, whatever they can lay their hands on. The horseman is, moreover, required to furnish his own steed; and when a horse is disabled, from starvation or other cause, the rider supplies himself as best he can—the system of "pressing" forage, very often suggesting the expedient of privately pressing a horse, when the Government can no longer save him the trouble by seizing the last beast at the drays of Richmond. To such straits have things come, that a district of country often suffers less from the march through it of a brigade of Yankee infantry than a battalion of Confederate cavalry.

IMPRESSING HORSES.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 30.

The principal excitement in Richmond yesterday, was created by the presence of the Government impressing agents for the collection of horses—those fellows that show you a lot of paper, enter your stable, familiarize themselves with your horses, and ride or lead off your best. Many of the livery stables on Franklin and other streets, were swept of their steers, and a perfect horse panic preceded the movements of the agents. Several individuals, getting wind of the coming of the agents, mounted diminutive negroes upon them, and sent them, under whip and spur, in an opposite direction. This strategy failed in several instances; and the riders came back dismounted, and reported that they had met the enemy. Everywhere the agents were active and vigilant, and, we may say, polite, though determined, always producing their authority when it was questioned. The horses of several members of the local cavalry companies were taken along with the rest; and this class, with others, to whom the owners think they are entitled, can be recovered upon Bacon's Quarter Branch, where they are rendezvoused. Gen. Lee, it is said, wants 10,000 horses immediately, and must have them. So Richmond must furnish them, as everything else, if the citizens have to draw the hearse to the funeral.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 27.

Vice-President Stephens has disappointed his admirers and mortified many of his friends, only to gratify his enemies and those of his country. North Carolina buffaloes, West Virginia and East Tennessee traitors, and the great mass of the public enemy, hold up this speech as important evidence of the despotism that now controls the Confederacy. We cannot now point to any expression of hope or confidence that Mr. Stephens has uttered of the success of our cause; and, certainly, so far as he is concerned, should Providence vouchsafe final triumph, *Mr. Stephens can point to no moral or material aid that he has rendered the cause.* Mr. Stephens cannot deny that the "liberty of speech," at least, is still permitted; and future history will not fail to record the fact that this liberty was greatly abused by the second officer of the Confederate Government.

Mr. Stephens does not regard the Currency Act as either "proper, wise or just." He has not suggested any amendment or pointed out any change; he will not undertake to say that public necessity did not demand extraordinary legislation; but he has utterly neglected to inform his countrymen in what particular the Currency Act was "neither proper, wise nor just." Was his object to create general dissatisfaction, to paralyze the arm of the Government, without indicating the remedy or suggest a relief for the evil he saw or fancied he saw? Mr. Stephens is entitled to hold his own opinions, and to express them. The same right and privilege belonging to others to criticise Mr. Stephens, and to analyze his motives, induce us to publish this morning a communication from "Observer," upon the past political course of the Vice-President. *If this review of Mr. Stephens' previous politics should excite distrust as to his loyalty, his late speech cannot be plead in denial of the charge.* When the Vice-President no longer considers his official position as a restraint to his assailing the Government, and as justifying him in upholding a noisy, rickety, crotchety Governor, he cannot be surprised that there should be found those who do not admire such evidence of patriotism. *We* do not class Mr. Stephens with Holden, but the North Carolina buffalo has placed himself beside Mr. Stephens, and will not be shaken off. Such fellowship and company do no good to the loyalty of any man.

THE FEMALE SURGEON.

The *Examiner* of the 26th thus discourses about Miss Dr. Walker, who is well-remembered as a notoriety-loving female M. D. in this city:

"Miss Dr. Mary E. Walker, the Yankee surgeoness, (to coin a continuation word,) at Castle Thunder, does not like her quarters at all. She wants to go home. She does not like the fare—it is not wholesome. She does not like the officers—they are too rebellious. She does not like the negroes—oh, the dear, black creatures! She spends her confinement, not in reading medical works on saw-bones and the treatment of camp itch, but devouring all the novel nonsense and trash she can get hold of with a negro character in them. She is very curious to know what the Richmond papers publish, and, like Mrs. Lincoln, anxious to know 'what they say about us.'

Her costume in the castle is the same in which she was received, and she will not substitute it for one more becoming her sex. No, she will not; she would die first. This costume may be "Bloomer," or it may be the latest miscegenation style—blue broadcloth short under-skirt, trimmed with brass buttons; Yankee uniform hat, with cord and tassel, and "M. S." on it; surgeon's green silk sash, worn over the left shoulder and across the left breast, fastening on the left side; over the short frock, a blue cloth military overcoat and cape; upon her feet, boots reaching to the bottom of her dress, and forming a junction about midway between the ankle and thigh. Some of this toggery is laid aside in the castle, and the female M. D. has hung up her cap as though the length of her stay was uncertain.

An astounding circumstance in connection with her case has just been divulged by a correspondent in Gen. Johnston's army, writing from Tunnel Hill, in the vicinity of the scene of her capture. He says—yes, Sir—he says—he says—she was riding a man's saddle, with *one foot in each stirrup!* Oh, my! Goodness gracious!

THE FEMALE CLERKS.

From the Petersburgh Express, April 27.

One hundred and thirty ladies, employed as note-signing clerks in the Treasury Department at Richmond, passed through this city, yesterday morning, en route for Columbia, S. C., where they are hereafter to conduct their peculiar branch of business. It has been ascertained that living is cheaper in Columbia—how much we do not know—than it is in Richmond, and the policy of the Government, which is an economical one, is to remove their field of operations thither. The ladies filled three coaches, and were conveyed immediately from the depot in Pocahontas to the Southern depot, where they attracted much attention until the train left for the South. A good many of them found friends and acquaintances in waiting for them, who entertained them during the several hours of their stay in front of Jarratt's Hotel.

It is an unfortunate necessity that compels the removal of these ladies so far away from their homes and friends, and the sympathy of the public is very naturally extended to them. Many of them are young, handsome, and intelligent, but by the force of circumstances are forced to labor for their living, and as matters now turn out, not at home, where the company of family and friends is enjoyed, but hundreds of miles distant, where everything is strange, and everybody a stranger.

AN AFFAIR AT WINCHESTER.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 30.

We have an interesting account of a recent stampede of Yankees through Winchester, which occurred last Sunday. A detachment of the enemy, one hundred and three men, were on scouting duty, and proceeded toward Strasburgh, when they were encountered at Cedar Creek, by twenty-five Confederates, under command of Capt. Sturgess Davis. The Yankees fled at sight of our men, and a most amusing race ensued. They were chased through the town and their leader captured, a certain "Capt. Bob," said to be a fat and famous lager-beer restauranter in New-York City. Capt. Bob, being hard pressed, had taken refuge through the back yard in the house of Mr. Joseph Brown. He was discovered under a bed and dragged out, together with a Yankee sergeant who shared his refuge. Lieut. Cross, seeing a boot peeping from under the bed, took hold of it, when the Dutch Captain squalled, "Yes, me come," and really gave himself up as prisoner of war.

THE NEW CURRENCY.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 26.

It appears that Mr. Memminger, after considerable shuffling, has at last definitely determined to deport the ladies of the Treasury Note Bureau to Columbia, S. C., and has notified them to take the train this morning. So, in consequence of this smart action of Mr. Memminger, the public is to sustain an inconvenience which is out of all comparison with what paltry results the authorities expect to accomplish. The new issue has already been delayed to such an extent that it is almost impossible to buy or beg it on any terms in Richmond, and Mr. Memminger has already advertised a sale of five millions of bonds in this city on the 12th of May, for which he inexorably demands new currency. In face of all this embarrassment, we are now told that no new notes will be issued "for two or three weeks," because Mr. Memminger has decided that what two or three hundred ladies cut in Richmond is a serious danger to the Confederacy.

HIGH PRICE OF FLOUR.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 30.

We learn from those who use flour, (a favorite Southern cereal much affected by all classes during the war,) that owing to some cause it has gone up so high that the expense of buying yeast is entirely saved. This is an item not to be overlooked during these hard times. We have long ceased the use of the cereal mentioned, and fallen back on corn, which, whether taken in a liquid or solid state, (dodgers,) has been found to mix very well with the gastric region. One of our largest mills is also patronizing the favorite Indian vegetable. Seriously speaking, however, there is no need for the high price of flour now prevailing. Families ought to club in, employ special agents, send to the South, and purchase for themselves. The Government would interpose no objection, we imagine, to the transportation of supplies necessary to sustain human life.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, April 29.

No further success in the West—not even another Vicksburgh—can save the Government of the United States from the impending doom of financial and political collapse and bankruptcy; for no wound will there reach the heart or destroy the power of protracting an endless combat. But the overthrow of Virginia would give the Abolitionist party and Government a new lease of life, and enable it to make immediate efforts in finance and in war, even greater than those of 1862; while the blow would touch the vitals of the South, and paralyze its limbs with the weakness and tremor of dissolution. The issue has been made up for trial here. We wish that the lists had been laid elsewhere. But since it has come, let all the South look fairly at it. *If we hold our own in Virginia till this Summer is ended, the North's power of mischief everywhere will be gone; if we lose, the South's capacity for resistance will be broken. The Confederacy has ample power to keep its place in Virginia if employed with energy and consistency; and this is the last year of the war, whichever wins.*

THE VOLUNTEER NAVY.

Under this head the *Enquirer* of the 30th says a company has been organized with a capital of $10,000,0000, $1,500,000 of which is paid in. It declines disclosing the condition of the enterprise, but says the company aspires to grand results, a fleet at least, and that it has now every prospect of achieving all its purposes.

FUEL.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 26.

Fuel of the wood kind was selling, yesterday, on the basin bank at $40 per cord for pine, and $50 for oak. Even at these exorbitant prices it goes off like "hot cakes." Dealers, in consequence of the seizing by Government agents of horses and mules, find it hard to deliver what they sell.

THE RESERVE.

From the Richmond Examiner, April 28.

We learn that Gen. Imboden, in addition to his other duties, is now organizing the reserve forces of Virginia in the counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Craig, Rockingham, Pendleton, Highland, Augusta, Bath, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Page, Shenandoah, Hardy, and such portions of the country lower down the Valley as can be controlled.

Connecticut.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BUCKINGHAM.

From Gov. Buckingham's Message to the Connecticut Legislature, we make the following extracts:

"The criminal assaults which ambitious, arrogant and disloyal men have made upon this authority have carried burdens of taxation to every State, town and village, that have been felt by every farmer, mechanic and laborer; have rendered necessary requisitions for men to augment the army and navy; have caused the loss of our sons in hospitals, and on every battle-field, and the consequent wave of sorrow which has flowed over every family circle.

They have made such new and unprecedented demands upon the pecuniary resources of the State as to increase the expenditures of the civil list since the year 1859 from $222,270 35 to $4,897,819 72 the past year, and now instead of exhibiting resources of interest-bearing stocks of over $400,000, with an indebtedness of less than one-tenth of that amount, we have a funded debt of $6,000,000 and unfunded of $1,249,660.

The expenses during the year for ordinary purposes have been	$278,071 36	
In aid of families of soldiers	726,908 17	
Advances to the Paymaster-General	3,640,000 00	
Advances to the Quartermaster-General	15,000 00	
For interest	237,840 19	—$4,897,819 72
The sinking fund for the reduction of the public debt amounts to		1,016,846 68

It is difficult to form an estimate which will approximate our necessary expenses for the coming year. From present indications the military campaign is to be prosecuted with great vigor, and we may anticipate an early requisition for more troops. I would therefore urge the reënactment of the law authorizing the payment of State bounties to volunteers, which expires by its own provision on the 16th inst., with such modifications as the interests of the service may require. During the present inflated condition of the currency, which affords a time peculiarly favorable for meeting pecuniary obligations, I would recommend largely increased taxation, and authority to make loans required to supply any deficiency for appropriations.

There has been collected on the first claim presented to the General Government $621,700 28. This account, amounting to $1,516,565 71 has been so far audited and approved by Government officers as to give confidence that the whole amount will be collected with the exception of interest and a few small charges amounting to less than $6,000.

In comparing the records of the Adjutant-General with those of the War Department, it was found that a portion of the enlisted men had not been credited, but on discovering the omission, the credit was promptly given. The quota assigned to Connecticut under every requisition made by the President is thirty-nine thousand two hundred and fourteen, and the number furnished is forty-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

It is just to state that one thousand four hundred and seventy-four drafted men are credited who paid commutation and did not enter the service. We have however actually sent into the field one thousand five hundred and sixty men for three months, and one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight for three years, making three thousand two hundred and fifty-eight more than have been required by the President; and there now stands a credit to the State of three thousand one hundred and seventy-two to apply towards any future call for a service for three years.

* * * * * * * * * *

In whatever aspect we view these facts written on every leaf of our history, a wise and sound public policy call upon us now to use every instrumentality which will prepare the way for abolishing the cause of so much disorder, and for securing and perpetuating the liberties of all the people. The President properly issued his proclamation declaring universal freedom in the insurrectionary districts. It was an important war measure, and 0n that account, eminently wise and justifiable. Its moral influence has strengthened the Government and weakened the rebellion. But its effect is limited. Men are not made free by its mandate, but only by the presence of armies which give it efficacy. The decree may be confirmed by the Supreme Court, and freedom be given to every slave; yet, if the military power should give way to the civil authority to day, and peace be restored, as eventually it must be, no legal obstacle could prevent the States from exercising their sovereignty over Slavery, nor hinder them from reëstablishing the system, with increased ability, to foment discord in our public councils, and make disturbance in our otherwise happy homes.

Slavery is not dead. Its life is in the custody of its friends, and while it shall so remain there will be no peace.

The events of the past urge us to adopt some measure which shall terminate in favor of freedom, that controversy which must ever exist so long as a part of the nation remains free and a part enslaved.

This duty is pressed upon our consideration under circumstances which admonish us that it cannot be neglected without danger; and that it can now be performed without violating any vested rights in the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution, according to the provisions of that instrument, which will secure to the National Government supreme control over the whole subject of Slavery.

We know not the design of God with reference to the future of our nation, but when we look at the position of gathered armies of American citizens who, while we are in the midst of our deliberations may be contending in death struggles for the preservation or the dissolution of the American Union; and when we call to mind the principles of equity and righteousness which lie at the foundation of His government, and the order with which it is administered; we may believe that He is now giving us a rare opportunity of enforcing the claims of law and order by conquering a peace, and a favorable occasion to establish justice and form a more perfect union.

Let us embrace this opportunity, and perform these duties with humble confidence, that, under the guidance of the King of Kings, this revolution will carry the nation onward in the path of prosperity, intelligence and influence, and upward to a higher level of freedom, civilization and Christianity, where every citizen, whether high or low, rich or poor, learned or ignorant, of whatever tribe, or race, or nation, shall be protected in all the inalienable rights which God has given him, under our national emblem of liberty, union and power.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

New-Haven, May 4, 1864.

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

RELIGION NOT TO BE USED AS A GARB FOR MALICE.

Headquarters Department of the Missouri,
St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1864.

Dear Sir: Assured by your letter of the 25th that the members of the Presbytery of Missouri, which were to have met at Booneville, are loyal, I am quite satisfied that nothing but a proper understanding of the origin and purposes of the order is necessary to cause it to meet their hearty approval.

My respect for your body, and for the principles of religious freedom, requires that I should give an explanation to you and the religious public.

Loyal church members, both lay and clerical, called my attention to the facts, that many assemblages of ministers and teachers of religion of various denominations, were convened during the Spring and Summer, in which would doubtless be many persons openly and avowedly hostile to the National and State Governments; that in one, most of them would be open enemies of the Union. They also prayed me to take such measures as that those assemblages should not be used to concoct treason, or injure the national cause.

What was to be done? If all who claim to meet for religious purposes can do so without question, a convocation from Price's army, under the garb of religion, may assemble with impunity and plot treason in our midst.

If, on the contrary, religious assemblies, really such, are scrutinized with the same freedom as political meetings of unknown or doubtful character, not only would it be necessary to inquire into the ministerial character of its members, but their public and private proceedings must be so watched that treason could not be perpetrated without detection and punishment, which would occasion a most irksome interference with personal privacy and the freedom of religious action.

As the General commanding this department, my duty to the country and the people of the State required me to protect them from the machinations of enemies, who, under cover of the freedom of religion, should attempt to conceal plans and counsels opposed to the interests, peace and safety of the State and nation; while, as a Christian, I felt bound to secure religion from the danger and disgrace of being used as the cloak of malice, and its freedom from a surveillance freely exercised over political meetings.

To fulfill these duties the Provost-Marshal was instructed to issue my instructions of last March concerning religious bodies.

* * * * * * * *

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major-General.

To Rev. J. B. Finley, Westchester College, Fulton, Mo.

The Loyal Women's League.

PATRIOTISM VS. SILKS—LETTERS FROM CONGRESSMEN HOOPER AND RICE.

From the Boston Advertiser.

Some of the ladies in this city who have undertaken the movement in favor of a general league against extravagant and mischievous expenditure, lately made application to the Representatives in Congress from Boston for their views as to the advantages and proper objects of such a movement. The reply made by Messrs. Hooper and Rice is as follows:

House of Representatives,
Washington City, Monday, May 2, 1864.

Ladies: We have received the note with which you honored us respectively under date of the 18th inst., informing us that a meeting of ladies had been held to consider the expediency of giving up, for the present, the use of some of the most expensive articles of luxury, such as silks, satins, velvets, laces, French millinery, &c.; and asking our opinion respecting the advisability of the measure, stating also that you had been informed that the diminution of the foreign debt, or of the United States Revenue, from this movement, would be too inconsiderable to be of much moment. You are pleased also to ask us to give you our opinion of the expediency of your uniting to carry the proposed measure into effect, and we cheerfully comply with your request.

As every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves an expenditure of more than two dollars for the cost of the article abroad, the national wealth will be increased by any reduction of revenue from that source. Whether the effect on the foreign debt would be inconsiderable or not, would, of course, depend on the extent to which the movement would be carried.

Almost every country has special advantages in regard to the production of some articles, arising from peculiar causes, such as climate, soil or the skill derived from the long pursuit of an employment. As a general principle, it may be said that our foreign commerce is beneficial to the nation, only so far as it exchanges products, which we can furnish cheaper and better, for the products other countries can furnish cheaper and better to us. So far, therefore, as the imported articles are necessary and useful to us, the foreign commerce which supplies them in exchange for articles of our own production is useful to the country.

On examining statements of the imports of previous years, we find the annual value in manufactures of silks to have been about		$27,500,000
Of laces		1,500,000
Of embroideries		4,500,000
		33,500,000
Of wines over	4,000,000	
Of spirits over	4,000,000	
Of cigars over	4,000,000	
		12,000,000
Making		$45,500,000

This large amount consisted of articles of luxury which were neither necessary nor useful, and added nothing to the wealth of the country. As gold was sent abroad to pay for them the country was poorer for the importation of those article. The annual export of specie has been about $60,000,000. The export in a single recent week of $2,000,000 in gold from New-York, and the import of more than $7,000,000 of merchandise, is a striking illustration of the extravagance of our people. Far better would it be for the industry of the country if that gold were thrown into the sea than to send it abroad as we are now doing, to pay for useless luxuries; the ladies would then dress in the beautiful fabrics of our own manufactories, and the gentlemen dispense with the use of imported wines, brandies and cigars.

Entertaining these views, we have no hesitation in saying that just so far as the ladies abstain from the use of imported silks, satins, velvets, laces and French millinery, and gentlemen abstain from the use of imported wines, brandy and segars, they are discouraging habits of extravagance in dress and living, stimulating American Industry and skill in many departments, diminishing the foreign debt, and increasing the ability of the country to meet the expenditures of the war.

We are, ladies, with great respect,
Very truly yours,
S. HOOPER,
ALEX. H. RICE.

Mrs. Cornelia Loring, Mrs. Anna P. M. Rogers, Mrs. Mary J. Quincy, Miss Abby W. May, Boston.

The Second New-York Veteran Cavalry Regiment in Louisiana.

Department of the Gulf.
New-Orleans, La., Friday, April 22, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Inclosed you will find a paragraph cut from your paper relating to the Second New-York Veteran Cavalry Regiment. Believing it was published by you in good faith and without intention to do any one any injury I hasten to correct it. Col. Chrysler was never confined to his tent, and if Major Van Voust, through the neglect of a staff officer, was temporarily relieved from duty to which he was restored as soon as his report could be made, was it not unjust that it should be published to the world that he had been guilty of pillaging from the people and in consequence been "dismissed to New-Orleans?"

These two officers are too well known, and have too well established reputations, to need one word from me, assuring their friends of their ability and inclination to do their whole duty. In the Department of the Gulf, as well as in the Army of the Potomac, (where he has served since the commencement of the war until recently,) Col. Chrysler is known as a true, brave and noble officer. As to "the cloud" that seems to hang over the Second New-York Veteran Cavalry Regiment, one is inclined to think from the reports received from the Red River that, if any, it must be a cloud of glory, for a nobler or braver set of men never stood up for freedom and justice, as is proven by the noble slain in the late battles in Western Louisiana. Led on by the gallant Col. Chrysler, they and he but proved, what they have proven on a score of bloody fields before, that not a drop of coward blood runs in their veins; and that, when hot work and brave hearts are needed, there they will always be found.

I am informed by a cavalry officer, who witnessed it, that in the late battle near Pleasant Hill, La., this regiment covered the army as it fell back to Pleasant Hill, preparatory to the great slaughter that took place on that memorable field. At times, my informant says, they stood for a half hour under a murderous fire of the enemy, fixed and immovable as if on parade, though the flushed and confident enemy essayed repeatedly to put them to flight. When the army retired some distance, they, with coolness and precision, moved to the rear, formed line, and again confronted the foe, immovable as statues, though friends and comrades were falling fast on every side. In these engagements the following is the loss in commissioned officers in the regiment:

First Lieut. M. S. Dunn, Acting Adjutant of the regiment, while leading a charge was shot through the head and died instantly.

First Lieut. Thomas Hall, wounded through the neck and died soon after. These two officers have been in the army ever since the commencement of the war, and participated in all the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. C. H. Bentley, wounded in right arm. It is feared amputation will be necessary.

Capt. G. W. Becker, wounded through the neck. These officers also have participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac.

Not an officer in the regiment but had his horse killed or his clothing pierced with bullets.

The list of killed and wounded enlisted men I learn is very large, but I have been unable to obtain it. Many of the wounded have already arrived in this city.

G.

Command of Troops in City and Harbor.

The following order was issued yesterday by Gen. Dix:

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, May 7, 1864.

Special Orders No. 113.—3. Brig.-Gen. Stannard, U. S. V., is hereby relieved from duty as commander of troops in New-York City and Harbor; he will immediately proceed to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, in compliance with his orders from the War Department.

Brig.-Gen. R. De Trobriand, U. S. V., will immediately assume command of the troops in New-York City and Harbor.

By command of Maj.-Gen. DIX.
D. T. Van Buren, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: W. E. Blake, Aide-de-Camp.

The Draft.

There is as yet no positive news as to whether or no there will be a draft in this City.

Gen. Hayes has gone to Washington to consult with the authorities there on the matter, and is expected to return on Monday, when it is probable some official information will be given on the subject.

A draft has, however, been ordered on Monday in the Tenth District, which comprises the Counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland. It is also probable that a draft will be ordered in the First District.

An idea seems to exist among a number of people to the effect that if a draft were ordered in this City, and a riot should occur in consequence, the City would be without the proper means of defence, and left at the mercy of the rioters. Never was there a more mistaken idea. Gen. Dix has now at his command a very respectable force of United States troops. In addition to these, the militia who are now nearly all in the City, and the police force. The rioters would meet a reception very different from the one last Summer, when there were no U. S. troops in the City, and the militia were all away, and a riot, no matter how extensive or well organized, would doubtless be crushed in a very few hours.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DEBATES IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The City Tax Law and Appropriation Ordinance.

Wednesday, May 4.

On motion of Alderman Jones to refer the Tax Law and Appropriation Ordinance to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report in half an hour.

Alderman Ryers—I do not mean to be understood as opposing the motion made by the gentleman from the Second. I simply desire to make a few remarks on the budget now before us, which I deem necessary and proper; and in approaching this subject, I do so with a full consideration of its importance, and the propriety of discussing it with dignity and calmness.

* * * * *

In the consideration of the Tax Levy this year, it is well known by every member of this board there was a very general determination to make it as low as the actual necessities of our local government would admit—that each one was especially anxious to reduce it in every possible way—and every item that could be reduced was cut down to the lowest possible figure. I, and I feel that every member of this board feels conscious of their own integrity in this matter. They have done their duty and their whole duty to their constituents and framed a Budget differing but very little from the estimates of the Comptroller. Then, Sir, after all this earnest labor and honest effort, what was the result? Why, Sir, no sooner had this Board passed their levy, and, from circumstances with which all are familiar, sent it to Albany, than there commenced one of the most terrible onslaughts on the Common Council, the like of which has no parallel in the previous history of our legislation in the world. The press, organizations and people, apparently united in fiercely denouncing the Common Council, asserting that the levy was kept back for the most corrupt and shameful purposes; that they had made a levy which entitled them to the contempt and scorn of every honest citizen—and it was especially urged upon the Legislature that we were the most dishonest set of scoundrels alive. Flaming placards were posted all over the City calling upon the tax-payers and workingmen to arouse and go to Albany. Of course, feeling how unjust and untruthful such criticisms were, personal representations were made to the press and others, showing how erroneous and dishonest the statements were, and the simple truth demanded a refutation. But it was of no avail; the crusade continued, and the Common Council had to bear with it. The several levies finally reached Albany, and it was referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages in the Assembly, and from that time until the day it finally passed both Houses, it became a child of mystery, and I doubt not of many prayers. Certainly no one saw it afterward, nor could any definite information be obtained from anybody in regard to it. There was an immense deal of talk about the levy, but no one saw it, or could find anybody that had any means of access to it. It seemed to be in everybody's mouth and would pop up here and there, in the most out-of-the way places, and at the most improbable times, and some one would stand ready to knock it out of sight. It appeared once in the Senate, when the Committee on Cities and Villages of that august body made a very sensible report, to the effect that as they did not know anything about it, therefore, "Resolved, that we report adversely," which was certainly an extraordinary amount of wisdom in a few words. Now came the meetings of the Committee, and the grand entertainment commenced. * * * * The inconsistency and hypocrisy of some of the reform pleaders may be inferred by the fact that one of them, an honorable Judge, after strenuously opposing everything in the Levy, more especially the contingency of the Corporation Counsel, very consistently, but very quietly asked that $20,000 be inserted for "Contingencies—law expenses of the Mayor." A very modest request, and it was a great outrage that it was denied. I am sorry to say, also, that it did the business for the learned Judge, as he disappeared, and was not seen afterwards. Another celebrated Ex-Judge, who is supposed to have great spiritual support, saw fit to catechise the Comptroller one day about certain balances which he (the Judge) found in his (the Comptroller's) Budget, which it was denied was there at present. With great indignation, he demanded of the Comptroller, why those balances were not there, and why he deceived the people by stating there was a balance, when there was none. The Comptroller very coolly answered that he might have a balance to-day, and to-morrow some judge or lawyer would come along with a judgment on some old record or assessment matter and wipe it out. The joke was good to those who knew that the honored Ex-Judge was the person alluded to as coming along most frequently with these judgments. Well, Sir, the day of adjournment came, and amid the greatest excitement, and the very largest amount of ignorance as to its final character, the levy was reported, amended, passed, and sent to the Senate very considerably reduced. It was received in the Senate on the morning of the day they adjourned. Now, see the careful, prudent legislation of our grave Senators. The committee met at two o'clock, adjourned at three, (3,) agreed to give the committee a half-hour to consider the tax levies, and report complete. Done. In a half-hour committee reported, and without twenty minutes' debate away she went, increased enormously, without a single voice protesting against it in that immaculate Senate. It was sent to the House, who were delaying adjournment to receive it—was received amid the wildest confusion, the previous question was moved, and "presto" quicker than the flashing lightning the citizens of New-York had imposed upon them a tax of $15,000,000 or upward, or an actual increase over what was asked for by our local authorities of nearly one million and a quarter of dollars. Now, then, is this the careful, prudent legislation the people seek at Albany? Well, Sir, the levy passed, and what is its character? Why, with a cleverness which does them infinite credit, they have sought to cover up their acts by striking various appropriations asked for by the Common Council and Comptroller, in order that the large sum which they have added might not be so apparent. Let us look at the character of the items they have inserted—for instance: Blind Asylum, $10,000; deficiency Central Park, $30,000; Judgments, $174,000. Now, about these judgments, I have a word to say. It is within the memory of this Board, that a few years ago, '57, '58 and '59, this item figured very largely in our Tax Levy, some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars each year. This was during the incumbency of glorious Dick Busteed, who is now made District Judge of Alabama, with a furlough to make speeches for the Administration, in Connecticut and other States. * * * However, the item has always been looked upon with suspicion, and it is not considered a good omen to see it return. Then there was roads—that some, that everybody said, could be done for $10,000—was increased by the Legislature from $50,000 to $101,000—two Station-houses, and one favorite hose-house, together with a claim for a Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Groesbeck, in all, amounting to nearly $600,000, all special claims, and undoubtedly of a very questionable character, some of them having been already refused by the Common Council, yet they were inserted in Albany.

Now, then, they struck out appropriation for Broadway improvement—a matter that has been a pressing necessity, nay, a question of humanity, for the last four or five years. Any one who has witnessed the destruction of horseflesh, the accidents arising from overturned wagons, &c., that occur daily on that great thoroughfare, cannot but lament this extraordinary action. Then there was the appropriation for "National Purposes"—a fund devoted exclusively to the heroes of this war. To strike it out was grossly insulting to the soldier, to say the least. The same ignorance, wilful indifference, was manifested in all other particulars. The whole anxiety seemed to be to get in jobs, and not care anything about really necessary appropriations. Appropriation for public buildings was reduced—one of the most important appropriations under the City Government. Removing obstructions from Hell-Gate, a matter that would save our merchants hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, was stricken out. But they take care to put in $300,000 for Street Cleaning "by contract." If ever there was an outrage upon the citizens of New-York this was one. The contractors alone would be benefited by the appropriation, and the poor and decrepit, who have been in the habit of performing the work, would be cheated out of their labor. No matter how corrupt or flagrant, no matter how much it may be opposed to the best interests of the City, the Common Council are constrained to pass the Tax Levy as it came from Albany, or else it would become a law within thirty days, and the Comptroller would be authorized to draw his warrant for the sums mentioned in the budget. The law says we must pass this Tax Levy just as it comes to us, but there is no law in the land that will make me do anything in this Board which I consider detrimental to the interests of my constituents. There is another significant fact in connection with this matter. The Tax Levy has been a law nearly ten days, and yet not a word from press or people; all dumb, all silent. Why is this? What does it mean? Why do not the press tell the people they have been deceived, and expose this daring fraud of the Legislature? Are they afraid? I was amused the other day. There is one paper that has been particularly busy in heaping dirt upon the Common Council. Well, I have been waiting to hear what the Hon. Mr. Greeley had to say, as the *Tribune* is the paper I refer to. The other day he spoke, and after giving a very fair naked statement of the facts, and acknowledging the fearful increase in a leading editorial, he followed it immediately in the same paper by another, in which he complimented the Legislature for what they had done in restraining the rascally Common Council. It is almost incredible, but it is true. Such of the newspapers as did not rave continually about the extravagance of the Common Council, and urge the Legislature to perpetrate the enormity they did, said nothing against the action of the Legislature, and left the *Tribune* and other papers to howl until the damage was done. I would like to know why the press are so silent on the subject. And now that the Legislature has increased the amount of the Tax-levy one million and a quarter dollars over the estimate of the Common Council, it becomes the press to retract what they have said in abuse of the Common Council or lay the blame where it belongs, namely, at Albany. A Republican Legislature had increased the taxes of this City one million and a quarter dollars more than a Democratic Common Council had desired or dared to do, and yet they are held up as a model of virtue and complimented by the press for their good work. If the Common Council had attempted to do what this Republican Legislature did the press would urge the justice of their being hanged to the nearest lamp post. If the press will not show up this stupendous fraud, the inference is that they are a party to the fraud, or they are subsidised by those who are parties to it. I, for one, will never approve of this levy as it stands. There is no Legislature or power this side of Heaven that will compel me to vote for anything my conscience does not approve, or my constituents desire, and I sincerely hope that each member of this board, feeling the importance of the subject, will vote with calm reflections and a full realization of his responsibility. I have no objection to the matter being referred to a committee, but I do hope that every dollar inserted by the Legislature, which was not in the original estimate of the Common Council, will be stricken out.

The question of reference to the Finance Committee was then carried, when the board took a recess for half an hour.

The New-York City Tax Levy.

THE ALLEGED INTERPOLATION.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 6.

The fraudulent interpolation in the New-York City Tax Levying Bill is being thoroughly investigated. The following facts have already come to light: The bill passed the House and was sent to the Senate. Some amendments were made in the Senate Committee on Cities, and others in Committee of the Whole. Among the latter was one by a New-York Senator, in the following words:

"To the commissioners for laying out that portion of New-York lying north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, under chapter 210, laws of 1860, $9,600, to be disbursed only by unanimous approval of said commissioners, and for liabilities already incurred."

The original copy of this amendment is preserved, and the above is all there is of it that is written in the handwriting of the mover. After the bill had passed the Senate, the Clerk (Mr. Terwilliger) made out the customary message to the Assembly, reciting the amendments adopted by the Senate. This message also shows the amendment to have been in the above form. The bill passed the Senate late in the afternoon of the last day of the session. The House convened at 8 o'clock, and it was understood the final adjournment was to be at 9. Immediately on assembling the bill was announced from the Senate with amendments, which amendments were read by the Clerk, the above amendment being still in the same words. There having been great excitement over the bill, a dozen members rose to their feet, but the floor was awarded to a member who moved to concur, and on that motion moved the previous question, which was ordered, and the amendments of the Senate were concurred in. Thus the bill passed, with the above amendment in precisely the same form as it came from the Senate. The message from the Senate announcing the amendments of that body, was placed in the hands of the Assistant Journal Clerk, Mr. Burdick, to be copied into the journal, and the journal of the Assembly likewise shows the amendment to have been in the above form. Thus far all is clear. The official records of the Legislature plainly show in what form the bill passed the two houses.

Immediately upon the clerk getting through with the bill, it was consigned to the care of a messenger, with instructions to take it to the rooms of the Engrossing Clerk. From the moment of its passage, the different clerks of the House were besieged for opportunities to look at the bill as it finally passed. The names of all who thus inspected the bill are not yet known, nor is it certain that they will be. Some, however, are known. While being thus examined by some one of these persons, the following words were added to the section: *"Said work being hereby suspended,"* and these words were, of course, engrossed into the bill. They are written in a different hand writing from the original amendment, and the evidence that there was a willful and fraudulent interpolation is overwhelming.

By whom this fraud was perpetrated is now, and possibly may ever remain, unknown. The bill was one that had caused great excitement during the entire session. Three different budgets left the City of New-York, after an unparalleled excitement there. One of these was prepared by the Mayor, another by the Comptroller, and another by the Common Council. They were all presented to the House Committee on Cities. The excitement before this committee was intense. Each budget had its representatives here. It was while addressing the committe on this bill that Judge Dainzer fell dead in the midst of an animated speech. A large delegation from the Citizens' Association of New-York were also here, and in deference to their character and position, a new feature was introduced into legislation, the delegation being permitted to address the Committee on Cities on the floor of the House, the members being invited to remain and listen, and most of them doing so, the regular session of the House being considerably shortened for that purpose. The feeling ran high, and increased in intensity as the session progressed. Some members and outsiders were specially opposed to the improvement mentioned in the section alluded to, and their hostility was carried to greater lengths, it seems, by the conclusion, than was legitimate. How far the fraud vitiates the bill remains for the court to decide.

The Matter of Cleaning Streets.

The Mayor, Comptroller and City Inspector met yesterday, to take action in regard to cleaning streets under the provision therefor in the tax levy. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel in regard to the construction of the clause in the tax levy relating to cleaning the streets was read, approved and ordered on file. The Mayor was appointed President of the commission. It was, on motion, resolved that the Counsel to the Corporation be requested to prepare forthwith a form of proposals and specifications, to enable the commission to advertise for bids for cleaning the streets of the City. The Comptroller informed the commission that William B. Astor had stated to him at Albany that there was a person who would clean the streets of the City for $100,000 a year, whereupon it was resolved that the Comptroller be requested to inform Mr. Astor of the proposed action of this commission, and request the name of the party referred to by him, with the view of calling his attention to the proposals for cleaning the streets. An adjournment was had until Tuesday next.

Recruiting in the City.—The recruiting at the City Park Station and at Tammany Hall, where men are being enlisted for the Second Army Corps, under command of Gen. Hancock, has, within the last few days, been less active than during the period when both the Government and State paid the full bounties. The average number of recruits received at the Park Recruiting Barracks, is 85 each day, about one-third of the number entering the naval service. At the headquarters of the Second Army Corps, in Tammany Hall, they average twelve daily. The only bounty now paid, amounting to three hundred dollars, is that offered by the county.

LAW REPORTS.

Telegraph Companies Common Carriers—Effect of a Mistake on a Wall-street Transaction.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Charles C. Rittenhouse et al. vs. The Independent Telegraph Company.—This was an action brought to recover damages from the Independent Telegraph Company for alleged carelessness in the transmission of a dispatch producing an error, by which plaintiffs claim to have suffered loss.

The plaintiffs, in October, 1863, being in Washington, sent a message to their agents in New-York, Messrs. Drexel, Winthrop & Co., as alleged, requesting them to sell what stock of the Southern Michigan Railroad they might have on hand, and to buy 500 shares of Hudson.

The dispatch, as received by Drexel & Co., read thus:

Washington, Oct. 14, 1864.

To Drexel, Winthrop & Co.:

If we have any old Southern on hand sell same before board. *Buy five hundred at board.* Quote price.

RITTENHOUSE, F. & CO.

The mistake here was made by the company's agents in making the word "*Hudson*" read "*hundred.*" Drexel, supposing that their correspondents wished them to purchase 500 Southern Michigan, bought that stock, and, on receipt of further advices from Rittenhouse, Fant & Co., were obliged to sell it at a loss and buy Hudson at an advance over the market price when they received the above dispatch.

Plaintiff's counsel contended that defendants were common carriers, and, as such, liable for all loss incurred through errors in transmission, unless the sender was in fault, or it was caused by the act of "God or the public enemies." Defendants contended that they were not common carriers, and that all messages were transmitted at the sender's risk. His Honor held that they were liable in the same manner and to the same extent as common carriers. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,425 89.

E. Sprout for plaintiffs. Ed. Fitch for defendants.

Counterfeit $100 Greenbacks Afloat.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Charles Seiderwitz was brought before the Commissioner yesterday morning charged with passing a $100 counterfeit greenback upon Robert Herman. It appears from the evidence that the prisoner came in hastily to a cigar store No. 549 Broadway where Herman was and asked for change for a $100 bill. Herman immediately gave him two $50 bills with which the accused went out of the store. Subsequent examination of the bill proved it to be a counterfeit moderately well executed. The prisoner did not deny that he had the bill changed at the cigar store, but he claimed that he did not know it to be a counterfeit, he himself having received it in good faith. The testimony of all the parties showed that the accused was well known at the cigar store; that he resided or did business in the neighborhood; that he had not attempted to run away, and that his character was good. Upon this testimony, and taking into consideration the fact of the large denomination of the bill, and that the accused went to a friend and neighbor where he was well known to get it changed, the Commissioner came to the conclusion that there was no proof that accused knew the bill to be spurious, and he must therefore be discharged. Prisoner was accordingly released.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1864.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Up to the hour of going to press, we have received no news from Virginia really later than that given to the public yesterday afternoon. A battle was begun on Thursday, and probably renewed on Friday. After Gen. GRANT had crossed the Rapidan, it seems he was met by LEE, with his whole force marching up from his defences on the Gordonsville road. A partial engagement took place between HANCOCK, who occupied our right, and LONGSTREET, while the former was endeavoring to form a connection with Gen. WARREN, in the centre, who was also slightly engaged. The loss is reported heavy on both sides. Our forces were disposed as follows: SEDGWICK on the right, WARREN in the centre, HANCOCK on the left, and BURNSIDE in reserve. Much less than one-half of Gen. MEADE's force was engaged on the first day, and the rebel onslaught was repulsed, though made with the evident intention of breaking up our columns in detail. The locality of the battle-ground is in the densest part of "The Wilderness," a short distance west of the old battle-field of Chancellorsville. Among the casualties reported on our side are Gen. ALEX. HAYS, reported killed and Gen. BARTLETT and Col. GURNEY, severely wounded.

From that portion of Gen. GRANT's army moving under the direction of Gen. BUTLER, we have full and complete advices through our special correspondent, down to Thursday evening, May 5, when the entire force had safely effected a landing at City Point, on the James River, without opposition. The expedition left Fortress Monroe on Thursday morning, at an early hour, and, preceded by army gunboats and a naval squadron, steamed peaceably up the James River, taking possession of Wilson's Landing and Fort Powhatan on the way, with no opposition from the enemy. The position of our army at that point was regarded as a very favorable one for threatening Richmond, and the occupation of the place without resistance from the enemy is undoubtedly a great feature of success. Coöperating with this movement is a formidable cavalry expedition, under Brig.-Gen. KANTZ, which left Suffolk on Thursday morning to strike the Richmond, Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad at a point well south of Petersburgh. Diversions were also made by a small cavalry force directly up the Peninsula to Bottom's Bridge, and by a brigade of infantry to White-House Landing, which commenced operations there as if with the intention of remaining permanently.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Journal* publishes an extract from a private letter, dated Nashville, May 1, which says: "This was the day on which the armies at Huntsville and Chattanooga were expected to move. It is reported this morning, however, that the movement has, for some reason, been deferred. There is probably to be a new order in the programme. It has been found out to a certainty that many of the rebel troops in JOHNSTON's army have gone to Richmond. The discovery of this fact may have something to do with the revocation of the order for a forward movement."

The Newark *Advertiser* acknowledges the receipt of letters from the Thirty-fifth New-Jersey Regiment, dated Decatur, Ala., April 28, which states that some of FORREST's men were just outside their picket lines, and occasionally make a dash upon our pickets, but are driven back every time. Generally three or four of them are wounded, and occasionally some killed. On the 27th they dashed on one post of six men, and were handsomely driven off. They killed a private and wounded a Captain. Only two of the Thirty-fifth have been hurt; one was killed and the other wounded. The regiment has recently received new uniforms, and is regarded as the best drilled of any at that post.

Breadstuffs were very quiet on Saturday; prices of Flour declined 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., and Wheat, nominally, 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Provisions were less active, and buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Groceries were in limited request. Whisky was in brisk speculative demand at advanced rates. Wool attracted less attention, owing to the high prices claimed by holders. Tallow, Tobacco, Oils and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Freights were very dull, with 597 vessels of all classes in port.

CENTRAL PARK NOT THE PLACE FOR MILITARY PARADES.—We hope that those who are just now so anxious to convert a portion of the Central Park into a parade-ground, thoroughly understand what they are talking about. It might be possible to provide a graveled square—turf would not do—on which one, two or even three thousand men could drill and manœuvre in the park, either above or below the reservoir, though we do not see that it could be done without seriously interfering with its utility as a public *garden*; and this, it must never be forgotten, is the main point. But in providing a parade-ground, it is not simply space for the troops that has to be provided; arrangements have also to be made for the spectators. All military shows call out a large body of lookers-on, composed mainly of decent people, but also to a great extent of vagabonds, and other mischievous or disorderly persons; and this body surrounds the troops in every direction, and cannot be kept within any fixed bounds by any police we are ever likely to have at our command. Many climb trees, trample down grass, break the shrubbery, if there are any such things in the neighborhood, and would certainly in a single Summer convert all that portion of the park in the neighborhood of the parade-ground, into a disgusting arid waste, like the City Hall Park at this moment. More than this, the habit of trespass, of running across the turf, taking short cuts in every direction, and in fact of breaking through all the rules which we have so generally respected, would soon be acquired; and we should see, before long, the magnificent pleasure ground, of which we are all now so proud, reduced to the condition of a ragged and disorderly pasture.

Troops ought never to be paraded in or near ornamental grounds; and they are not so paraded, as far as we know, in any other country. In Paris there is not only the plain known as the Champs de Mars appropriated to this purpose, but another of still greater dimensions at Satory, beyond the Bois de Boulogne. In Dublin, it is true, reviews are held in Phœnix Park, but Phœnix Park covers a space of 2,000 acres, while our Park covers only 700, and in addition to this the former is simply a wide extent of meadow, graced with clumps of trees, while ours is essentially a garden, and a very beautiful one. It must not be forgotten, too, that in England and Ireland there is little or no difficulty in keeping turf exquisitely green and in good order all the year round, owing to the moisture of the climate, in spite of any moderate amount of trampling. Here it requires the greatest care to keep up anything approaching to a good lawn for even three months.

The place for a Champs de Mars, or great military parade-ground for this City, is unquestionably Harlem Flats, as near as may be to the upper boundary of the Park. It is a dead level, is within easy reach of the City by land and water, and can be approached by a pleasant march through the Park; and though last not least, the heights which surround it present exactly the kind of accommodation which is required for lookers-on. In fact, the declivity at the end of the Park might be terraced for this purpose.

The Great Battle.

That a great battle is going on in Virginia, even if not already concluded, seems to admit of no doubt, but the results are still in abeyance, and the details painfully meagre. Gen. GRANT's sudden passage of the Rapidan was undoubtedly a surprise to LEE; but the latter immediately marched out of his works on Wednesday, and on Thursday he precipitated his columns upon GRANT's veteran host, with an evident design of cutting off or cutting up one of our corps before it could be properly supported. But in this he was foiled. HANCOCK met his old antagonist, LONGSTREET, and held him at bay handsomely until he connected his command with WARREN, and on Thursday evening our troops rested on their arms, a compact, confident army, with the reserves under BURNSIDE, across the Rapidan, and in position for prompt support to the main army. Such heavy cannonading was heard on Friday morning as to leave no doubt but that the battle was renewed on that day. The locality of the battle-ground is in the densest part of that wild tract known as "the Wilderness," and only a short distance from the Chancellorsville battle-ground, even if the conflict does not rage over a portion of that same field.

From Gen. BUTLER's column we have very encouraging news. He effected a very successful landing at City Point on Thursday, with no opposition from the enemy, and his position is said to be an excellent one for threatening Richmond.

To-day will undoubtedly bring us fuller details of what is probably the greatest conflict of the war.

Giving the Battle-News.

It would be idle to look for a moderate regard to probability in those bulletins which supply the details of battles several days in advance of their occurrence. But one might expect some revision of the system, which, if it did not relieve the utterers of fabricated news from disgrace, might, at least, redeem their operations from the character of absolute and unpardonable folly. So long as the war continues there will not only be a class of vampires found glutting in the life-blood of the country, but there will be professional pimps to cater to their lust. It is part of the national sacrifice to endure this affliction, in addition to the prime evil of the war itself. And what honest men and faithful citizens have to see to is, that they do not unconsciously aggravate the crime of defaming the army and disheartening its leaders by hasty assumptions, by giving to honest hope and steadfast faith the place which can only belong to actions done and duty fulfilled. While we abate no part of our condemnation against those who eagerly anticipate defeat, let us not forget, if we would be wise, that there is error and danger in the opposite extreme, which blazons forth victory in advance of its achievement, and opens the way for disappointment and chagrin by prefiguring impossible exploits and supernatural successes. In the early stages of the conflict it might have been a pardonable weakness to anticipate uninterrupted victory for the national cause, but the lesson has surely been often enough repeated for some men to learn that there is no miraculous interposition to be looked for in this war—that feeble generalship, immature plans of operation, occasional unsteadiness of nerve in the ranks, beside the thousand accidents of position, of mistaken orders, of climatic changes, have all to be reckoned with sober care in forming any estimate of value as to the fate of a campaign. And, therefore, wise and clear-headed men, however firmly assured of a steady advancement for the cause they sustain, and of ultimate triumph for the right, will discourage whatever appears a hasty assumption of complete success—content in the conviction that the best has been aimed at in the Council of War, and that the bravest has been done in the field of battle.

Will those whose honest feelings sometimes take the place of their judgment, in this ill-advised business of fighting premature battles in their social communions, and portraying anticipated victories in their more ardent and oracular moments, only reflect on the contingent evils of super-sanguine stories from the battle-fields? The mischief done by the fair-weather newsman, whether he depicts imaginary battles in his uncertain quarters in the field, or romances in his social circle at home, is seen in various forms more or less dangerous. One of its first visible tendencies is to create distrust abroad in the progress of the national arms—alike on the part of friends and enemies. Too painful has been our experience of this already; and although time rectifies whatever statements may be palmed off as history, the nation and the nation's cause are none the less sufferers now. It is one of the strongest cards in the hands of the Anglo-rebel journals to play off the romances of war, which have too often supplied the place of a truthful record, since the opening of the rebellion. Why should these hirelings be left with such a card? There is no need for it; unless we are to confess ourselves a nation of children who must be petted and fed with romances.

And then, again, there comes into account the question of how a parade of impossible achievement, affects the hundreds of thousands of families who hark for every whisper from the battle-field with the breathless eagerness of hope, or the sad resolution which comes of despair. What a crime it surely is that the perverted ingenuity of the dealers in conjecture, should be permitted even for an hour to trifle with the feelings of those households that have given their bravest and best-beloved to their country in its struggle for existence. Look, moreover, what a picture these stories put before the world of our habits of self-restraint. See how they affect the estimate we place on the great qualities of constancy and endurance in the army, in contrast with the more common qualities of pluck and dash. How many of those who demand that each battle shall not only be a national gain, but shall also be an overpowering and decisive triumph, reflect that history assigns to the varying successes and failures of WELLINGTON's Peninsular campaign, the character of having furnished a far higher test of the qualities of the British common soldier, as well as of the British General, than the decisive struggle at Waterloo. If war is to be held as not an altogether unmitigated evil, it must be on the ground of its developing in the national character the high attributes of steady purpose, and firm, unyielding, persevering energy—scornful of mere difficulty, and superior to temporary reverses. To illustrate such qualities as these, more is needed than a mysterious fight "above the clouds," or a succession of supernatural feats on the earth beneath. Let us wait patiently, then, as becomes men, for the victory which must await an honest cause and stout and stubborn valor.

Garibaldi in England.

The popular reception of GARIBALDI in London struck the most *blasé* circles of English society with a new sensation. More than 600,000 persons poured out into the streets of the great metropolis, without the military or scarce the police to restrain, of all classes from the costermonger to the members of Parliament, to welcome the Italian Revolutionist. There was no martial procession or civic ceremony, but incessant waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and "huzzas which shook the houses," and a throng so vast and so much in earnest as apparently to give even the most critical of the public that thrill of sympathy which an immense multitude in excitement always produces. It was observed that all this grand ovation from every class of a city, the most given up in the world to material pursuits, was toward a man who "probably had not a hundred pounds at his bankers;" who was not titled or noble born; who had been defeated in a revolution, and who could not now benefit or profit any living Englishman. To conservative England he must have represented the very spirit of Red Republicanism which had been disturbing Europe for nearly twenty years. To successful and prejudiced England he was only a poor "foreigner," lame from a foolish outbreak against his own Government, without power or followers. And yet all England rose to do him honor; the City of London stopped in its immense and busy life to greet him; the Prince of Wales called on him; the nobility and gentlemen, the mechanics and factory workmen, all paid him their own mark of respect.

The organs of the English intellectual classes justly see in this an evidence that one reproach against the nation is not entirely merited; that they can feel for something besides success and rank, and money, and they draw hope of the future of a people which can still honor heroism and "kingliness," though defeated and shown in a cause which is not their own.

The reception of the Italian Liberator in England has been, indeed, to the whole civilized world, a most impressive sight. It betrays one of those noble sentiments, for showing which, in like circumstances, our own people have been much laughed at, but which every reflecting American must truly respect in his countrymen. The American enthusiasm for KOSSUTH was even more the unselfish and generous admiration for great services and great sufferings in behalf of principles, than the English feeling for GARIBALDI; for KOSSUTH could by no possibility ever be of service to America, and was defeated beyond almost the hope of regaining success.

GARIBALDI is the most heroic figure in Europe. A simple, true, brave man, enthusiastic for Italian unity and for human liberty, having won a kingdom for his sovereign, but contented himself with his cabbage-garden on a little island. Flattered by kings and statesmen, but never yielding a hair's breadth of of his principles, or even softening a word, where right and truth are at stake. A liberator of oppressed peoples, a hater of bigotry and priestcraft, the undying enemy of the stuped Austrian tyranny, the friend of the poor and the downtrodden in all lands, defeated often, but never cast down, the conqueror of kingdoms but himself poor, the very embodiment of the purest European democracy—England might well stop her buzzing factory-wheels and her busy commerce a day, to welcome such a king of men. When peoples cannot honor such a character, they have become corrupted below the appreciation even of virtue and manhood.

But there was in this welcome of the great Agitator by aristocratic England, as well as by the masses, a deeper and more premeditated meaning, and we do not wonder that the ovation has been summarily cut short. It said to Austria, "If we take up the gage of battle with you for Denmark, we do not fight alone. Henceforth we are allies of the Revolution! We have at our control, not alone a paltry English army, but the hundred thousands of Italy, with the great Liberator at their head. We have the hundred thousands of Hungary. We are the friends of Poland. In the welcome to GARIBALDI you see the feeling of the British nation toward the oppressed nationalities!"

It is no wonder that the ovation has produced a profound impression in Germany and in Italy. It is but natural that the French Emperor himself should look with anxiety at this new alliance between England and Red Republicanism. His own throne will tremble when the Revolution is abroad, unless he can guide the storm. He understands the immense power of popular *feeling*, even in aristocratic and monarchic England. It is but rational to suppose that a hint from him cut short popular ovations which could only be dangerous, and that GARIBALDI's courtesy, as well as his wisdom, made him attentive to the slightest wish of the British authorities.

The visit however, short as it is, has left a deep effect, and its political fruits may, very probably, be seen in this generation and in generations to come.

The French Co-operative Societies.

Nearly all fair-minded persons who have investigated the subject, agree now that French socialism brought forth from its fanciful theories, one great economical fact which is of immense importance to the well-being of the working classes: the existence and the utility of "Coöperative Societies." A recent writer in the London *Spectator* has given a most valuable account of such of these associations as have survived the fall of Socialism, among the workingmen of Paris.

The Coöperative Societies, it must be remembered, are partnerships of mechanics and workingmen to manufacture, produce and sell certain things—the profits being divided according to various principles among the company. They also, in many cases, purchase fuel, provisions and whatever they need, and resell to the members at wholesale prices: thus saving middle-men both in selling and buying. A fund is also usually laid up for the sick, and the orphans and widows of deceased members. The principle, as we have before sketched in these columns, has been adopted and carried out with great success in the manufacturing towns of England.

Of the French Societies, the only one which has survived of those existing before 1848, is the Goldsmiths', now thirty years old, and very successful. But little more than a dozen members still live in comfortable circumstances, and among the most influential of the Paris mechanics. As each member signed a contract never to participate in the accumulated fund, the association have resolved, after their dissolution, either to hand over their property to a new association, or to give it to the municipal authorities to be used in charities.

Of the large number of associations which sprang up in 1848, and of which the great body received some three millions of francs from the State, only sixteen have survived, and of these only two participated in that subsidy, the Furnituremakers and Filemakers. The latter received a loan of 10,000 francs at three per cent., which they paid back in 1856. Their capital is not limited, but may accumulate to any amount out of the profits, after each associate has received an allotment on the scale of the wages he has earned in the year. These profits are capitalized for him at four per cent. Their present capital is 100,000 francs, the average profits on each man's wages being forty-three per cent.; the number of members, eighteen. The Furnituremakers have 25,000 francs, with twenty associates.

Of the other societies the Chairmakers' Association was founded in 1848 by eighteen artizans, on a capital of 315 francs. It has now, after various changes of fortune, 50,000 francs, with nineteen associates and an increasing business. Wages are paid by piecework, but profits are divided according to the number of days' labor, in order to compensate the weak and unskilled laborer for his greater number of hours, a bit of socialism cropping out in these economical partnerships. This company have even had a sort of private paper currency, which has circulated freely among the petty shop-keepers of their quarter. The Lastmakers began with four workmen and the sum of *two francs*. They have now twenty-seven members, and their division of profits last year was at the rate of 21 francs 91 centimes per cent. on the capital of 35,000 francs. Each member's contribution to the capital is now fixed at 1,000 francs, of which 300 are to be forfeited if he leaves the association.

But the most remarkable success has been attained by the Masons, which began entirely without capital, but which was able recently to contract for the erection of two theatres, at the cost of 1,500,000 francs. Their division of profits is somewhat remarkable; forty per cent. each year being allotted to capitalists who have loaned to them the sums necessary for their costly contracts, and the rest being distributed to the members, on the scale of their wages. Sickness or necessary absence from work does not cut off any member from his share of the profits, calculated on the whole year.

The Society of Spectacle-makers, which is the richest next to the Masons, is distinguished by its peculiar principles in the division of the profits. These are divided for each year, not according to each member's wages, but in just proportion to his wages and to his amount of accumulated earnings for previous years. The older associates have, of course, under this principle, a great advantage over the new, as it seems just that they should. This association started in 1849 without funds, and now carries on a vast business, having thirty members, and employing one hundred and fifty workmen, and comprising an auxiliary establishment in the country for the manufacture of certain glasses. By the end of 1863, the original associates possessed each a property of 12,000 francs, invested in the capital of the company, amounting then to 150,000 francs. They divided that year 35 per cent. They have, beside, a sick fund, out of which an allowance of one franc a day can be made to any member disabled or afflicted with permanent illness, provided this be not due to misconduct. So that, as the writer in the *Spectator* remarks, "A founder of this Association, who, in 1849, could command nothing beyond his skill, if in the end of 1863 he should have found himself obliged to retire from work through incurable sickness, would have been the master of a sum of 12,000 francs, of which he could dispose as he might choose, and in the additional daily receipt of an allowance of one franc."

These results in the French Coöperative Societies, remarkable as they are, are surpassed, as we have previously shown, by those of the English in Rochdale, Manchester, and other towns. We are glad to see that the pressure of the times, the high prices of provisions and fuel, and the great profits of the middle-men in every branch, is leading some of our operatives to the formation of such a Society in New-York, to be called the "Commonwealth." As we have often said, it is nowhere so absolutely necessary as among the sewing-women, whose labor is so poorly paid and whose subsistence is eaten up by paying the profits of middle-men. A few pennies subscribed every week would enable these destitute women gradually to accumulate a fund, whereby they could eventually "coöperate," both in buying and selling—fitting up a store for the sale of their goods made, as well as for that of provisions and other articles needed by them, at wholesale prices to members and at low prices to the public. The experience of the French and English companies shows that laboring people may gain to themselves immense advantages by such a coöperation, and secure many of the benefits of capital. In these times, when we are first feeling some of the evils which are afflicting the laboring classes of the Old World, we should be glad to imitate their well-tried expedients for lessening these evils.

The Conference Quoad Denmark.

This Conference *may* be now sitting in London, but we should not be greatly surprised were it not yet assembled. It was originally to be held on the 12th ultimo, then it was postponed to the 20th, and, when the 20th arrived, and the representative of the German Diet did not make his appearance, it was again postponed to the 25th, the fact being that neither the Austrian nor Prussian Ministers would take part in the proceedings till their colleague was present.

Meantime, Lord CLARENDON had been sent to Paris by the British Government, to apologize for past offences, and to endeavor to conciliate the Emperor. This stroke of diplomacy is said to have been eminently successful, and now it may be presumed that the *entente cordiale* is restored, and that England and France will be a unit in regard to the Danish question. How the compromise was effected is, however, a mystery. We know not whether Earl RUSSELL is to throw the Treaty of '52 overboard, or whether NAPOLEON is to abandon his scheme of appealing to the people. Most probably the arrangement does not require either party to make an entire sacrifice of his views, but merely binds the one to uphold the provisions of the treaty as far as practicable, and the other to offer no opposition to the use of the ballot-box as a last resort. By consenting to take his stand with England on the convention of '52, the Emperor, however, does not in reality concede anything material, that instrument being almost rendered a dead letter through the changes brought about in the circumstances of the belligerents by the war. The Duchies are now lost to Denmark, and though their sovereignty may be secured to King CHRISTIAN, they must henceforward be ruled as independent States, and not as fiefs of the Danish monarchy. That ancient monarchy is for the moment virtually among the things of the past, and a treaty which was specially framed to uphold its integrity cannot be very applicable, or of much validity, now that the realm in question is shattered. To enforce the provisions of the Treaty of 1852, under existing circumstances, would be about as practicable as to reconstruct the dismembered kingdom, and therefore England will have ultimately to come over to the views of NAPOLEON, and allow an appeal to the ballot-box. Nor can it be doubted that the German Plenipotentiaries will advocate such an appeal if the Powers favorable to Denmark should persist in attempting to carry out the stipulations of the London Convention. Baron VON BEUST, the representative of the Diet, is a man who has taken a prominent part in this Dano-German controversy, and he brings with him to the conference a protest from the Saxon Chamber of Deputies, in which it is affirmed that the decision of the matter appertains not to the conference, but to the inhabitants of the Duchies. It is evident, too, from the instructions of the Federal Diet to its Plenipotentiary, that the German diplomats will act in concert, and that they are determined to effect the separation of Schleswig and Holstein from Denmark at all hazards. The most that France and England can do, then, will be to preserve the sceptre of these provinces to King CHRISTIAN, by consenting to their virtual severance from the Cimbrian realm. Should the allies refuse to recognize the independence of these Duchies, the question of appeal will inevitably turn up, and, if adopted, not only will the Duchies be lost to the Danish monarchy, but even the Ducal crown will be lost to the Danish King. For should the Schleswig-Holsteiners be allowed to decide the matter, they will assuredly transfer their country and their crown to the Prince of Augustenburg.

Perhaps the wisest course that the allies could pursue under the very difficult circumstances in which they are placed, would be to regard the old Kingdom of Denmark as defunct, and to set about the formation of a great Scandinavian monarchy, which should serve as a powerful friend to them in time of need. They certainly cannot restore the integrity of Denmark or impart validity to the Treaty of '52, as long as they confine themselves to the office of mediators, as long as it is well known that they will render no material aid to their *protégé*. If they are pledged to maintain the integrity of the Danish Kingdom, and really desire to do so, they must abjure the functions of diplomacy, arm in defence of the prostrate realm, and call on the Venetians, the Hungarians and the Poles to rise against their oppressors, and strike for nationality and liberty. The integrity of Denmark can only be restored by kindling the flames of war from the Adriatic to the Baltic. Denmark can be resuscitated, but by no efforts of diplomacy can the miracle be wrought.

LITERATURE FOR THE DAY AND FOR ALL TIME.—Mr. AUGUST BRENTANO, whose establishment on Broadway is the headquarters of the literary and intellectual classes of the Metropolis, has his doors ever wide open to the multitude eager for intelligence. All the ideas and all the publications that circulate on this continent or in Europe, he keeps on hand or is ready to provide. Dailies, weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies or annuals, are, as EMERSON would say, all one to him. Paris, London, Munich, Vienna and Rome are in his quarters. Books of science and of art, the latest novels and the newest picture papers, are on the counters of the great Italian. Among the best and most opportune things he is dilating upon these days is the "Shakespeare Tercentary Number" of *Chambers' Journal*, the purchase of which will enable the reader to know everything that is known about SHAKESPEARE; for CHAMBERS has here collected in a popular form all that can be gathered respecting the poet's birthplace, life and works. It is illustrated by the Chandos portrait, the room in which WILLIAM was born, his desk and the font lately discovered, an Elizabethan clock, supposed to have been his property, the poet's house in Henley-street, and many other interesting views. Those who find all this insufficient can obtain *Punch's* Tercentenary Number, or anything else at BRENTANO's.

Disciplinary Order from Gen. Burnside.

The General-Commanding publishes the following instructions to the men just entering the service of their country. He expects every old soldier, who has learned their value by experience, will join in impressing their importance on those who are now to share with him the honor of a soldier's life:

On the march no soldier should quit the ranks, on any pretence whatever, without permission of his commanding officer. The army is about to move into the country of an active enemy, with no friendly force behind or near it, and every straggler runs the risk of the Libby Prison or a bullet.

No soldier should leave camp without his musket; nor, on any consideration, whether on the march or in action, take off his haversack, canteen or cartridge-box.

He should sleep with his arms within reach.

Washing the feet at night, soaping the stockings, and greasing the shoes, will prevent foot-soreness.

Cavalry and artillery should husband their forage. Every soldier should endeavor to make his rations hold out longer than the time for which they were issued. A little saving may save a day's starving. It is well to make little bags, or some secure packages, for coffee, salt, and sugar. If mixed in the haversack they become worthless.

Blankets and overcoats should never be thrown away, no matter how tired or hot one may be. Cold nights follow hot days. The chief point in health and comfort is to sleep warm. At the same time the recruit should not overload his knapsack; by endeavoring to carry many comforts he may be compelled to throw away all.

He should never waste a cartridge or a cap; the time may come when every one will tell.

When on picket, he must remember that the safety of the whole army may depend upon his vigilance. He should observe and report every unusual sound. If attacked, he must remember that a cool and determined party, acting on the defensive and properly protecting themselves, can keep at bay many times their number, and thus give time to their comrades to form and come to their support.

In action he should keep cool, not loading in haste, but tearing the cartridge and pouring in all the powder before putting in the ball. He should aim deliberately, aim low, and pull the trigger slowly. One shot in five minutes, well aimed, is better than five in a minute, without aim.

He should never leave the ranks to carry off the wounded without permission of his officer—the ambulance attendants will take care of them, and he must feel that his first duty is to stand by his comrades in the fight.

Spies and persons in citizen's dress found lurking in our lines with hostile intent, should be immediately turned over to the provost guard.

Prisoners of war, wounded or not, should be treated with that soldierly kindness and consideration which the Ninth Corps has always honorably shown, and which is due an open enemy.

The General-Commanding desires to express to the Ninth Corps that he feels the same confidence in them now that he has ever felt in times past, and has ever found just cause for feeling. He believes that they will do their duty thoroughly and heartily on all occasions and under all circumstances.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE.
EDWARD M. NEILL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

VOLUNTEER COUNSEL FOR THE CITY.—Some ten of the most eminent lawyers of the City have volunteered their services to the Citizens' Association to protect the interests of the City, and to vigorously prosecute any matters in its government which are considered illegal. The different appropriations will first come under consideration, and be rigidly scrutinized and their legality ascertained. If there be any which have not the authority of law, they will be opposed in the courts. Incessant vigilance as to all departments of the Government will be exercised. The association design continuing its efforts and increasing its influence until the purpose of reform is attained. The different Ward organizations are permanent, and their strength constantly increasing; already, it is believed, the organization holds the balance of power. It is worth while for citizens who have not attended any of the many meetings, to attend and hear some of the facts which have at last aroused taxpayers to decided action. There is nothing exaggerated; plain facts, such as any one can get hold of, are given.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN NATION.

The Nationality of the Elements—Philosophy of National Growth—Elements which Compose the American Nation—Their Homogeneousness Compared with Europe—The Irish in America—Nationality of the United States must Continue—Impossibility of Resisting its Progress.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, April 23, 1864.

The other day I saw in one of the worst Copperhead sheets in this country, an extract from the *N. Y. Tribune*, gloated over as a most precious confession. It think it was precious for the Copperheads and disreputable to Republicans. It was in substance this: That there was a time when Mr. LINCOLN, Gov. MORGAN, and "*most of us*" were willing the South should separate peaceably, if they would go into convention, and have the thing done orderly! I don't know who "most of us" are; but, I know something of the people, and I know—that on the hypothesis that such a thing was possible—the result would have been, that the Republican party would have been utterly dissolved, the Democratic party become a war party, and the country involved in a worse war than it is now. The great body of the people are for war till the National Flag flies over every fort of our territory—and they would have denounced every leader, (whether in a Convention of States, or not,) who was for separation, as they do BURR and DAVIS. But let that pass. Men have a right to their opinions, and especially in the forming stages of public action. I have never happened to agree with the sort of people who thought this world is to be governed by conventions. But I do agree with the great body of people, who set the unity and grandeur of their country above all the considerations of party, and all the artificialties of convention. The American people are national. Since the commonwealth of Israel, no more people are more so. Why? This involves a view of their origin and growth. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, (who is not so deep a thinker as his admirers suppose,) lays down the principle that a cause produces more than one effect—homogenity produces heterogenity—which is illustrated by many obvious facts. But this is only *apparent*. Unity can never produce anything but unity. The *causes* whichhe assumes contain in reality different elements. Applied to nations, agglommeration of different elements may possibly exist in one empire, (as in Rome, Austria, Great Britain.) But what is the consequence? An inevitable tendency of the different elements to fly off. The empire of ALEXANDER flew to pieces. The empire of Rome flew to pieces; and unless great changes are accomplished, that of Austria and Great Britain will do so also. This antagonism of elements may be very much diminished, and almost destroyed, if, instead of being localized, the adverse elements were socially mixed up in one country. If there was no Ireland, but the Irish were mixed up with the English, the case would be very different, and the great English difficulty removed. But where is that difficulty in American nationality? It does not exist. There is, in fact, a remarkable homogeneousness. Prof. STOWE, of Andover, said in some speech, several years since, that he thought the American people would be an improvement on other nations, because their blood would be mixed by the continual immigration of foreigners. But *who* were those foreigners? In fact, they are the very same people migrating to this country now who were migrating here a century ago. We do *not* mix blood, in fact. The English and Germans are first cousins. The Irish are different; but, though many have come to this country, they have produced no sensible impression on either the current of blood or the current of thought. The idea that a people are to be improved by mixing blood must be taken with great allowance. Suppose you have the best blood in the world already, how are you to improve it by mixing with inferior blood? Is the mulatto superior to his white father? Can you improve Durham cattle by mixing them with the scallawags which are often seen in the New-York market? I say, then, the American nation is essentially homogeneous in its origin and progress. The Germanic immigration has not changed it in the least, for it is essentially the ancestral race. Taking the era of the peace of 1783 as a standpoint, we find the American nation at that time almost entirely homogeneous, excepting always the blacks, who then numbered but 650,000. From that era to 1860, the nation increased at nearly an average of 34 per cent in each ten years. Of this growth, 26 per cent was wholly the growth of the native American stock. About eight per cent was the increase by immigration. Of this growth by immigration, less than one-half was Irish. We have then this result, that admitting the Irish to be different blood, the whole increase from that source is but slightly more than *one-ninth* of the annual growth. But this is not the whole. The Irish produce no writers to influence the public mind, and they scatter over the country and intermix, so that, in the third generation—as can be readily observed in New-York—they are no longer Irish. They are thoroughly American. Thus we see that no sensible change is going on by intermixture with the white race. That remains, in substance, Anglo-American.

Suppose, however, you had as great an immigration of Chinese, Hindoos or Turks. You would have seen the nation running in great and discolored streams of diverse and antagonistic elements. There is no such thing. We have no yellow and brown races running in streams through the country: nor any other, (the blacks excepted,) who are not either of the original stock, or kindred with it. Even that red race, whose stalwart form and savage energies we might have hoped to preserve, are disappearing behind the mountains of the West—soon to be gone forever. One only race exists, which leaves its discolored trace in the national pathway. But no sooner did we have this one, than the fact that we had one diverse element began to produce what Mr. HERBERT SPENCER calls heterogenous effects. The white race at the South are not a different people. They are the purest Anglo-American race we have. What antagonism had they to the American nation? Did they want to part with their kindred? Not a bit of it. Did they not send their sons to be educated in your colleges, and their daughters to your schools? Did they not love to walk with you through the green vales and hills of New-England? Did not the best statesmen of Georgia and the Carolinas grace the rolls of my *Alma Mater*—venerable Nassau Hall? Why should they ever wish to leave their country? Everybody knows the story. It was this single diverse, antagonistic element which rose up as a barrier between them and their country. It was a heterogeneous effect, but it was because there was first a diverse element. But even this diversity did not make the effect, so much as a fact incident or collateral to that element. That fact was an artificial one. It was that the Anglo-American of the South happened to *own* that element. He was made antagonistic because he *owned* the only element that was so. This fact is not a natural, but an artificial one; hence it can be destroyed, and the war will destroy it. The fatal connection between the Anglo-American of the South and the only antagonism to nationality will be destroyed, and the natural and inevitable effect will be the return of the Southern American to his kindred and nationality. From the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the whole white race will be restored to the unity of natural and kindred relations. I say, then, that the American nation will present a nationality more homogeneous than any other, unless it be the Spanish nation. The Russians, though nearly homogeneous, are not more so than our nation. It is to this fact—the spontaniety of homogeneous growth—which gives to both Russia and America the vigor and expansion of their mighty development. Could we grow with such vigor and rapidity if we had contending elements of Saxons, Celts, Chinese and Hindoos? In the wide Empire of Russia, the Sclavon and the Greek Church reign, in unimpaired strength. Here in America, say what you will, the Anglo-Saxon and the Protestant hold dominion. What is to become of the black is not within the limits of this inquiry. He is powerless to change the current of events. This country is, in substance, a grand nationality—a nationality now too late to be materially influenced by other nations and other races. I cannot sympathize with any one who, for any cause, would have suffered this splendid structure to lose a single stone from its foundations. I have something within me which tells me that, when we see a nation growing up from small beginnings to mighty strength, that God intends, and will protect that growth—as he intended, and protected the growth of that venerable oak which towers in the forest. I take pleasure in this idea. I take pleasure in another idea—that, in spite of the almost universal bowing down to trade and commerce, this war will evolve from the young men of this country something heroic—something noble—something which the shop and counting-house cannot give; some better and worthier views of their country; of their duties to man; and of the higher and nobler attributes of the human mind. If so, how rich will be the fruit! How green the laurels round the soldier's grave! How profound the gratitude which you and I shall owe to the defenders of their country!

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

American Principles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If it is true that many American ladies have resolved to cease using imported fabrics, such a course will not only be a proof of real patriotism, but will also be an act of deep policy.

It is impossible to deny the great and hostile part that both England and France have taken in our civil war. By their incessant intrigues, and the secret promises of many of their chief men that the Confederacy should be promptly recognized; they encouraged the rebels to fire on our national flag—that magnificent symbol of liberty, the pride, hope and glory of mankind; and as such, so thoroughly hated and feared by the crowned heads and oligarchies of Europe. It was then very natural that they should do all in their power to break that Union which made our country so prosperous and happy, and threatened, by the moral effect of a complete success, to free all nations suffering from the crushing tyranny of monarchical Governments. The struggle between the two principles of absolutism and of liberty has never been so animated as at present, when the decisive battle may momentarily be fought. The political state of the old continent shows it clearly.

After the fall of the Roman Republic and that of France—which KINGLAKE, in his *Crimean War*, describes so truthfully—LOUIS BONAPARTE, wishing to follow the steps of the First NAPOLEON, and naturally averse to every free institution, determined to overthrow all the republics be could by any means. Therefore, after encouraging our dissensions, he found his way to Mexico, where he has *fabricated* an Empire. Thus in a cowardly manner, when we are in the midst of internal troubles, casting a defiance in the teeth of our House of Representatives, and utterly trampling upon every sacred pulsation of our nation's heart.

The great move that some of our ladies have inaugurated proves once more what has been so often said about women—that by a natural instinct, or a sort of intuition, they devise the *right thing* at the *right time*. Such a measure on our part will lead to the best opposition we can just now give to the enemies of our country, and also create in it an unparalleled wealth for the future.

The French and English manufacturers will suffer immensely; their workmen—who would make the most industrious and moral emigrants—will come and settle here where they will find employment and liberty, and from them we will derive the same benefit that England and Holland did from the Huguenots after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It is most certain that LOUIS BONAPARTE will then have very little support from the manufacturers and still less from the people, when the principal source of wealth in France is dried up. When we women reflect that by following the fashions of Paris intentionally made the most extravagant in the world by the Empress EUGENIE, to occupy the *ouvriers* of France, we have unintentionally, but powerfully contributed to maintain the declared enemy of liberty, we will gladly, with true Republican principle, retrocede from such a path, and thus repair the harm done to our country's most sacred cause. Our noble example—when generalized among us—will no doubt be followed by the ladies of Spanish America. Thus Europe will bitterly regret her interference in the affairs of the new continent.

LAKE OSSAWANA, May 3, 1864.

Steam Boiler Explosions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have waited with some patience to see a clear and convincing statement of the causes of explosions from any of the witnesses examined as to the reasons of the explosion on board the United States steamer *Chenango*—but have waited in vain—not that I think men like Mr. DICKENSON ignorant of the laws of explosions, but such men often take for granted a knowledge in others which they do not possess.

Will you give me space for a few remarks, while I try to make my own view of this matter clear, without attempting to appear scientific?

Foaming is not the immediate cause of explosions; it merely, so to speak, prepares the way for them, by laying bare boiler plate. That foaming may occur at very low heat and pressure, any one may see who will place water heated a little above 70° Fahrenheit under the receiver of an air-pump, and exhaust the air.

What occurs in an air-pump may occur in a boiler that has a small steam space. Each cylinder of steam taken out lowers the pressure under which the tons of water in the boiler remains liquid. Lower the pressure, and each pound of this water gives off the heat due to its former pressure, to the comparatively few pounds of steam in the boiler—or it forms steam in great volumes from the quiescent water; thus throwing the whole contents of the boiler into violent agitation, and laying bare for a moment large areas of plate. This is the first part of the process. I do not think that the plate is ordinarily so heated as to produce spherical ebullition. The surging of water in the boiler is too frequent for this to occur.

The large area of plate exposed in the *so-called* Martin boiler by foaming, must form steam rapidly as feed water flows over it. It is well remarked, "explosions often *depend on time*." If sixteen cylinders of steam are thrown into a steam space while but eight can be worked off, the boiler must be strained or ruptured.

I need say nothing as to gases formed in the boiler, (exploding,) nor of electricity. The merest child in chemistry knows this to be impossible.

I have spoken above of the so-called "Martin Boiler," for which Government pays a heavy royalty.

These boilers appear to me to be a poor copy of the Galloway boiler, the patent for which expired in England long since. See "ARMSTRONG on Steam Boilers;" WEALES' treatise. These pamphlets can be had in any book-store.

The Galloway boiler is superior to the Martin in that the Galloway flues are elliptical and stronger than square flues, or flue boxes.

The tubes in these flues (the Galloway) enlarge as they go up, so that the steam as it forms cannot so easily drive the water out, and expose the tubes to be overheated.

RANKIN.

The Price of Coal—How to Reduce It.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a custom of the New-York papers—one which has grown up within a year or two—to pitch into the coal dealers of the City of New-York, with a degree of energy and abuse which is, in my judgment, worthy of a better cause. This periodical attack has heretofore generally commenced at a time when dealers here had laid in their coal at very high rates and had large stocks on hand, and when, if the prices fell one-half, the dealers in coal in New-York would be ruined.

I perceive by an article in the TIMES, of to-day, headed "Household Economy," that you turn a portion of your attention to the "coal corporations," and instancing the article of butter as an example, endeavor to induce your readers to try the same plans on the coal dealers. All right, my dear Sir; and in this you shall have the hearty coöperation of every dealer in New-York.

The price of coal at the commencement of the season, say the 25th of March, was for coal shipped from the Schuylkill region and delivered in New-York:

	Per Ton.
White Ash	$7 50
Red Ash	8 00

To-day the prices are:

	Per Ton.
White Ash	$9 00
Red Ash	9 50

an advance of $1 50 a ton by the cargo.

You are aware, I presume, that a coal-dealer cannot cart in and out of his yard, pile and screen a ton of coal and pay all expenses connected with the handling of it for less than $1 50 per ton, consequently the price now charged by the dealers is not out of the way. What then is to be done? Break down the prices at the mines, if possible, of course. How? Let all the dealers in this City and elsewhere refuse to buy any more coal than they need for immediate demand. Let all consumers give no orders at all at any price, for any more coal at one time, than will last them a month. Can you get people to do this? If you can you will certainly do the coal-dealers a favor. Suppose you try it in your editorials. The season has but just commenced, and already the shipments are commencing to increase over last year considerably, and by adopting the mode spoken of prices must fall. But if dealer and consumers will not do this, the first of July will see an advance charged in tolls by all the carrying companies. Boatmen will strike for higher freights, and coal will cost from $12 to $14 a ton by the Fall of this year.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sell every month 25,000 tons at auction, just enough to enable them to realize a large price on the rest of their coal at private sale. Try and induce the dealers to let the next month's auction alone. Above all, let consumers refuse to give any more orders than they need for immediate use.

I think, if this course is pursued by the papers generally, we shall soon see a change in the price of coal.

A. B.

Domestic Manufactures—Artificial Flowers.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

The facts set forth by your correspondent of yesterday touching the condition of the manufacturers of artificial flowers, are perfectly true so far as they go, but they fail to give any adequate idea of the extent of the mania for imported flowers, which has existed for the last year to the ruin of all concerned in their manufacture here. Previous to the last year the production of flowers here has steadily progressed in both quantity and quality, until the articles of home manufacture rivaled the French in their color and finish. Gradually, but surely, they were supplanting the article of Paris in some markets, as for instance that of New-England, having renounced almost entirely the purchase of French goods. Within the last year all has changed. Not one American flower can be sold in Boston, where a hundred were sold in former times. The enhanced value of French flowers, bringing them at a price perfectly enormous, only seems to stimulate their consumption, and unless the loyal ladies of our country will encourage the use of domestic flowers by precept and example, 3,000 girls in the City of New-York, who are unable to earn their livelihood otherwise, will be thrown out of employment, and a branch of industry which produces nearly two millions per annum, will be totally crushed. In view of these facts, will not our ladies make a movement, at once charitable and patriotic, which shall cause a demand for *home-made* goods, nine-tenths of which are in every respect equal to the French, and cost less than one-half the amount. In everything save the greatest *novelties*, our manufacturers can produce flowers as perfect in color and style as the fabricant of Paris, so that the patronage of home industry involves no sacrifice of taste on the part of the wearer. In times like these, no person who holds dear the integrity of our national credit or commercial independence, should contribute a farthing to encourage *foreign* manufactures, at the expense of our own, but endeavor so to direct his expenses that the money may reflow into the pockets of the laboring classes, rather than into the coffers of Europe.

In 1812 it was considered disreputable to use imported goods, and a man was scarcely safe in the streets from violence if he appeared clad in aught but home-spun. Let the same spirit animate us to-day, and we shall, in thus strengthening ourselves, hold up the arms of all our leaders who are battling for our nation's life.

PATRIOTISM.

The Death of a Distinguished French Litterateur.

One of the most charming, candid and instructive books ever written on our country was by M. AMPERE, the intimate friend of the late Marquis DE TOCQUEVILLE. In the month of March he died, leaving a distinguished vacancy in the *Academie Francaise*. JACQUES ANTOINE AMPERE, born at Lyons in 1800, was the son of the celebrated mathematician, ANDRE MARIE AMPERE, who, many years before his son attained manhood, published some remarkable observations and speculations on electro-telegraphy. M. AMPERE *fils*, early entered upon a literary career and soon rose to a commanding position. It is true that he had great advantages in the warm friendship of CHATEAUBRIAND and BALLANCHES, the latter having introduced him into the first and most *spirituelle* literary reunion of France, which became so famous under the name of (and also in the mansion of) that beautiful queen of society, Madame DE RECAMIER. Before CHARLES X. fell, young AMPERE became one of the editors of the *Globe* and of the *Revue Francaise*, which was founded by GUIZOT to oppose the last Government of the Bourbons in France.

AMPERE's talents soon called him, under the Government of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, to a high literary position. He had always manifested a lively interest in the literature of England, Germany and Scandinavia, as well as of his native land. His knowledge of the languages of these countries was not confined to the mere power of translation, but like our own LONGFELLOW, he visited or lived in every country of Europe, and mastered all modern civilized tongues. For a number of years he lectured in the Sorbonne, as the substitute of VILLEMAIN, and in 1833 he was appointed to the chair of History in the College of France. Of his many works, well known on the Continent, are the *History of French Literature in the Middle Ages*, and the *History of French Literature in the Twelfth Century, Rome and Dante, Literary Studies after Nature, Egypt and Nubia, Une promenade en Amerique*, and *Roman History at Rome*. He was a frequent contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. His *Promenade en Amerique* would rank as the very best work on America by a foreigner, if his friend DE TOCQUEVILLE had not written *Democracy of America*. His style is flowing and graphic, his observations are close, accurate and just, and his volumes gave the people of France a better idea of our statesmen and *literati* than the graver works of DE TOCQUEVILLE and CHEVALIER. He arrived here in 1851, and by his letters and personal acquaintance had the opportunity of seeing our best society. He gives sketches of WEBSTER, CLAY, CALHOUN and others, whom he met. He introduces to his readers more fully than any previous French writer. LONGFELLOW, BRYANT, WHITTIER, PRESCOTT, &c., &c. He gave a most interesting account of AGASSIZ at Cambridge, which has been translated into many languages. From each of the poets mentioned he makes ample quotations. He visited Canada and Mexico and makes some very judicious and instructive comparisons between the Great Republic and the countries named. In our South his eyes were not closed by the flattering reception and friendly hospitality which he received.—*Boston Transcript.*

The May Magazines.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* (Boston, TICKNOR & FIELDS) for May opens with a pleasant paper by BAYARD TAYLOR, a leaf of his late Russian diplomatic experiences, describing a visit to the shrines of pilgrimage consecrated by the usages of the Greek church, in the picturesque but little visited waters of Lake Ladoga. No. 6 of Mr. MITCHELL's "Wet Weather Work" continues his gossip with the old horticultural writers of England, and, except in its too harsh judgment of HORACE WALPOLE, commands the reader's assent to its critical judgments, as the production of one equally at home in handling the spade or the pen of the belle-lettre essayist. The useful and the entertaining are blended in the remaining articles, by Miss PRESCOTT, Mrs. H. B. STOWE, Dr. PALFREY and others, but the *Atlantic* is sadly in need of the continuous interest afforded by that indispensable attraction in modern magazines, a high class serial story, as all who remember "Elsie Venner" will allow. An original poem by ROBERT BROWNING is a thing no American periodical has ever before offered to its readers. "Gold Hair," a Breton legend, has his usual characteristics, but is not free from his customary obscurity. T. BUCHANAN REED and the veteran CHARLES J. SPRAGUE also enrich the poetical department with contributions of merit.

—The *Continental Monthly* (New-York, JOHN F. TROW) presents us with another of the letters of Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, on "American Finance," that has exerted a wholesome influence on the public sentiment of Great Britain. Several other articles treat of the war and its relations with the future of the United States. "The Mound Builders," by JANUARY SEARLE, is a rather ambitious poem, following an interesting account of explorations in the Western Tumuli. "A Universal Language" explains some of the peculiar views of the author, S. P. ANDREWS. The other papers are varied in subject, and exhibit talent and research.

Substitution of Home Made Products for Foreign Goods.

The movement to discourage the use of imported goods where native substitutes can be procured, is worthy of encouragement, and this substitution can be made with much greater ease and to a far greater extent than is generally believed. Indeed, we know of many kinds of home-made goods which are usually sold as foreign, and which are fully equal in quality and finish to anything in the same line that can be imported. If those home-made goods, as such, were in favor with buyers, they could be purchased much cheaper than at present, under their foreign reputation. It has been already stated editorially that many of the silk fabrics sold as foreign are made in Connecticut and New-Jersey, and no consumer could detect any essential difference in quality or finish. If properly encouraged, this branch of industry would soon be developed so as to practically gain a monopoly of the home market.

In the dress goods line, every reasonable want and taste can be satisfied by the product of domestic industry. Our manufacturers produce prints, ginghams, merinoes, delaines, challies, mozambiques, cloths, cassimeres, hosiery, worsted goods, together with shirtings, sheetings, and a host of "fancy fixings," such as gloves, flowers, jewelry, perfumery, &c., &c., to an extent and of a quality and style, which should leave nothing further to be desired on the part of any patriotic consumer. Hats and caps for men, bonnets, shawls and cloaks for women, boots and shoes for persons of every age, sex and condition, and all of home production in every particular, are abundant, durable, stylish and cheap enough to satisfy all our legitimate requirements.

Wines, brandies, tobacco, &c., &c., are not of absolute necessity, and need not loom up so enormously in the Custom-House returns of imports from week to week. Of tea, coffee, sugar, &c., we consume more than is good for pulse or pocket. In almost every item of household economy and personal expenditure, retrenchment could be vigorously pressed without detriment to our health or happiness.

Serious reflection would suggest how we should act in view of these pregnant facts, and of the condition of the finances of the republic. If we would save what we spend unnecessarily in the purchase of foreign articles of dress, drink, food and ornament, and would make a patriotic use of the fruits of our economy in this respect, we could, in a single year, and without any extraordinary difficulty, liquidate the entire present indebtedness of the National Government. With a loyal population, exceeding at present 25,000,000 in round numbers, all above want, and nearly all decidedly prosperous, the saving of so small a sum as twenty cents per day for one year of 365 days, by each inhabitant, which would yield an aggregate of $1,825,000,000, and the application thereof to the payment of the national indebtedness would wipe out every dollar of debt due this day by our Government. We may not be immediately able or willing to do all this; but we should keep such an aim steadily before us, and govern ourselves accordingly. We can thus advance our individual interests, and give substantial aid to our Government in its present gigantic struggle with armed traitors and their sympathetic and unscrupulous friends in the North.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., JAMES LENOX, Esq., President of the Society, in the Chair, assisted by BENJAMIN L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., Vice Presidents.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS read the second Psalm and offered prayer.

Five new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in Iowa, one in Missouri, one in Kansas and one in Ohio.

Communications were received from E. H. PORTER, Esq., President of Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society, Tennessee, acknowledging receipt of large grants of books from the Southwest, with an account of their distribution among Confederate and Union armies, and conveying the ardent and devout thanks of the men; from E. B. BENTLEY, Esq., Richmond, Va.—Secretary of Virginia Bible Society—expressing the pleasure felt by that society with the action of this society in supplying the South with the Scriptures, and explaining the course of the Bible Society of Virginia in procuring the Scriptures from Great Britain; from the Rev. E. P. SMITH, containing a very interesting report of the work of Bible distribution in the Army of the Cumberland; from the Rev. S. R. RIGGS, in regard to electrotyping the Dakota Testament; from Rev. D. TRUMBULL, Valparaiso, as to Bible work in that city and Santiago; from the Rev. W. CLARK, Milan, as to work in Italy, and his employment of colporteurs in behalf of this society; from ANDREW MUIR, Esq., of St. Petersburgh, sending book and cash account of the agency in that city; from Rev. Dr. BERGNE, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in regard to printing the old Slavic and the Bulgarian Scriptures; from Rev. Dr. RIGGS, Constantinople, with specimen of Armenian type, and as to printing Scriptures in Arabic for the blind; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, at Jerusalem, showing increasing circulation of the Scriptures in that city, and asking authority to employ another colporteur in Egypt; from Rev. Dr. HEPBURN, Yokohama, stating suspension for the present in translating the Scriptures in Japan, owing to the danger of prosecuting the work; from Rev. Dr. BUTLER, Bareilly, sending specimen of printing in Urdu, and the journal of the colporteur; from Rev. W. TRACY, Madura, asking appropriation for the Mission, and in regard to colportage; from Rev. J. RENDALL, and Rev. Dr. LORD, in regard to agency in India; from Rev. E. P. HASTINGS, Jaffna, sending journal of the colporteur in Ceylon.

Grants of books were made, amounting to 21,835 volumes. These were for various purposes, as soldiers in the army and in hospitals, chiefly through auxiliaries or chaplains; for Hebrew Sunday schools in this City; in French and English, for Port au Prince; to American S. S. Union, for the West; to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, books in French, Spanish, German, and English, for Corisco; to the Freedmen's Association and Missionaries to Freedmen, to the Board of Education for Freedmen, and to the American Missionary Association; books in the Zulu language to the A. B. C. F. M.; with $550 for Bible work in India.

WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., Esq., was elected a Vice-President of this Society; and Mr. WM. G. LAMBERT was elected a Manager, to supply the place of the late HORACE HOLDEN, Esq.

Widows, Mothers, Children and Sisters of deceased soldiers and seamen, officers or privates can procure pensions, the back-pay, bounty and prize money due. Messrs. ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Bankers, of No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks, have connected the above with their banking business, thereby enabling parties having claims against the Government, to place their business in responsible hands. Col. T. B. VAN BUREN of the firm was formerly Paymaster-General of this State, and in addition, the firm refer to gentlemen of the highest standing, and to prominent officers in the service.

Officers of the army and navy will find, at their counting-rooms, every accommodation for the transaction of their business in New-York, and are cordially invited to make this banking-house their business headquarters in this City.

Correspondents wanted throughout the United States, and all letters promptly answered and full information given.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, wholesale or retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory, No. 169 Broadway.

Wounded Soldiers Discharged can collect $100 bounty by sending to ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, bankers, No. 243 Broadway, opposite Park Barracks.

One Hundred New and Secondhand Pianos and Melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons, at WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Truss invites the severest criticism. Hard rubber, water-proof, cleanly, durable. Also, Varicocle Trusses, Supporters, Suspensories, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LENT—SLEIGHT.—On Friday evening, April 29, by Rev. H. J. Fox, W. S. LENT to Miss ELMIRA SLEIGHT, daughter of Barnett Sleight, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Saturday morning, May 7, of congestion of the lungs, ANDREW V. COOPER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, John V. Eddy, No. 138 East 27th-st., at 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday.

HUSTED.—On Friday morning, May 6, after a short but painful illness, MARY ANN, widow of William L. Husted, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 West 24th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment.

KING.—In this City, on May 7, after a short illness, JOHN KING, aged 35 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from St Stephen's Church, 28th-st., near Lexington-av., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, without further notice.

LANSBURGH.—On Thursday, May 5, SEAMAN LANSBURGH, in the 34th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, the 8th inst.

MILBANK.—On Saturday, May 7, LOTTIE, wife of Charles E. Milbank, and daughter of John Kerr, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of both families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 3?8 Lexington-av. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

PECKHAM.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, May 5, GEORGE PECKHAM, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brothers-in-law, N. L. Cort and E. B. Fellows, and the members of States Rights Lodge I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 160 West 21st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SLOANE.—At Thompsonville, Conn., on Saturday, May 7, JOHN SLOANE, formerly of Kilmarnock, Scotland, in the 83d year of his age.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, No. 49 Canal-st., on Saturday, May 7, of inflammation of the lungs, Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, printer, aged 58 years.

WHITEHEAD.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, May 6, A. B. WHITEHEAD, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., at the South Park Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 315.—May 7, 1864.
74, 34, 70, 36, 43, 69, 58, 60, 13, 59, 5, 48.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 316.—May 7, 1864.
35, 17, 23, 77, 27, 76, 69, 56, 20, 64, 7, 52, 70.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 219—May 7, 1864.
37, 56, 28, 24, 66, 38, 39, 2, 72, 58, 15, 41.
CLASS 220—May 7, 1864.
7, 69, 30, 35, 61, 70, 1, 34, 27, 56, 9, 73, 21.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

LOTTERY TICKETS CASHED IN ALL legalized Lotteries, and information given, by
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1.

SPRING DEBILITY.
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For a SPRING MEDICINE, nothing can equal the TONIC and INVIGORATING effects of the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,
which supplies the necessary quantity of
IRON IN THE BLOOD,
infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system. Pamphlets free.
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CABINET FURNITURE.
—$125,000 worth of furniture at manufacturers' prices, consisting of rosewood and walnut parlor suites, library and chamber suites, oak and walnut dining-room suites, all made under the superintendence of J. E. Braundsdorf, in the latest style, and warranted, both as to material and workmanship. WEIL & BRAUNDSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., New-York.
Factories Nos. 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105 Suffolk-st.
N. B.—The Broadway and 14th-st. (gridiron) railroad cars pass within two blocks of the warehouse.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.
THE ROYAL WINE OF ENGLAND.
One thousand cases of this exquisite wine for sale at
TWENTY DOLLARS PER CASE OF QUARTS.
WM. HENRY WARD, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

FAMILY ALBUMS.
A new and beautiful article, one inch square, containing eighteen pictures. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—Thirty-first Anniversary at the CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, on Union-square, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 10, at 10 o'clock. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President, in the chair. Speakers—WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. HOWARD DAY, and GEORGE THOMPSON, of England. Prof. Lasar will preside at the organ. A collection will be taken for the Society's treasury. Admittance free.

ANOTHER PUBLIC MEETING OF THE SOCIETY at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Speakers—WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and GEORGE THOMPSON, of England. Songs of Freedom by JAMES G. CLARK, the distinguished vocalist. Admittance, to defray expenses, 10 cents. Tickets sold only at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—1,000 photographic albums on hand, cheap; 100,000 scientific and miscellaneous works, at half price. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 113 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. DRS. S. H. AND A. C. COXE will preach the 19th and 20th sermons in this series. *The Father*, SUNDAY MORNING, in Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st.; and *The Son in Christ's Church*, 5th-av., at 7½ P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. *The Bible Adapted to All Men.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE CONGREGATION AND MEMBERS of the 6th-av. Union Dutch Reformed Church, opposite the head of Amity-st., under the former charge of Rev. J. C. D. TOBER, having made a unanimous call to Rev. ISAAC HARTLEY, a young man of much ability, who has been traveling through the Holy Land and Europe, and officiated during the last season in the American Chapel in Paris, he having accepted, will be ordained and installed as their Pastor on SUNDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. Services conducted by Revs. Dr. ROGERS, HULLON and MATTHEWS.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, on TUESDAY MORNING, May 10. Speakers—WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WM. HOWARD DAY and GEORGE THOMPSON, of England.

Another public meeting at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 11. Speakers—GARRISON, PHILLIPS, THOMPSON.

THE STRONG-PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, having engaged Rev. J. W. B CLARK to supply their pulpit during the temporary absence of their Pastor, Rev. E. E. L. TAYLOR, D. D., (who is granted leave for the recovery of his health,) will commence his labors on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.—The Anniversary of the State street Congregational Sunday School (Rev. NEWTON HESTON pastor) will take place on SUNDAY, in the Church, at 3 o'clock. Speaking by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. FRENCH, Ex-Mayor LAMBERT, and other distinguished gentlemen. Singing by the Pearsall Family and by the School. The neighborhood and friends invited.

PREACHING.—BY THE REV. E. D. MURPHY, recently from the Army of the Potomac, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under the direction of the New York Port Society; seamen and others cordially invited to attend; seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Anniversary discourse before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, will be delivered by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject of discourse—*The Wickedness and Folly of a Nation doing Wrong from Choice, and Right only from Necessity.*

M. E. CHURCH, ALLEN-ST.—THERE WILL be preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D. Sacramental services at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching in the evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, of the New-York Conference. Seats free. Strangers and the public generally invited to attend.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Elm-place, Brooklyn—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT Pastor. The new edifice having been dedicated, the services upon next SABBATH, and until further notice, will occur at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner Henry and Scammel sts. The rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of the Diocese on SUNDAY EVENING, May 8, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats for all.

PRIESTHOOD AND MINISTRY.—A LECTURE will be delivered on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, at University Buildings, Washington-square. Subject—*The Manner of the Early Preaching of the Gospel.* Christians are affectionately invited. The Gospel will be preached to the unconverted.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place. Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, May 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and ¼ to 8 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor. Sabbath School at 3 o'clock P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, May 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of Morning sermon—*The Most Powerful Language*; of the Evening—*The Apocalypse.*

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 5th av. and 23d-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Regular services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for evening—*Our Prophetic Programme to a National Crisis*, &c. Services precisely at 7½ o'clock.

REV. A. H. HEATH, OF MAINE, WILL preach in the First Free Will Baptist Church, [illegible]-st., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10 o'clock. A farewell missionary address by Rev. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at the same place.

RANDOLPH, THE ORATOR AND CLAIRVOYANT, on the Davenports, Hume, Laroutte, Baptitch and others—Is the phenomena trickery? Spirits? demons? dark deeds of spiritualism. SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½, corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Also, an interesting meeting at 11 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—In East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at the hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder RUFUS WENDELL, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All who are interested to hear on the *Future Life and Coming Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend.

REV. WM FREELAND, LL. D. WILL preach in the Fourth Associated Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING, and 7½ in the EVENING, on SUNDAY, May 8. The public are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH on the subject, [illegible], in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Twelfth anniversary will be held in the South Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Rogers') 5th-av., corner 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE service will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. Dr. DYER, 10½ A. M.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., 8 P. M.

PREACHING ON PROPHECY.—ELDER S. S. SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Hope Chapel, Broadway, above 4th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Impending Crisis.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU preaches on SUNDAY. Subject for the Evening—*The Gospel the Only Cure for the World's Evils.*

REV. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D.D., will preach (D. V.) in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

MESSIAH'S CHURCH (EVANGELICAL ADVENT)—Will open their new Chapel 7th-av. on SABBATH. Services all day by Rev. JOSIAH LITCH, of Boston, and the pastor. Communion in afternoon. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—FOURTH-AV., corner 22d-st. The Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, Pastor of the church, will preach SUNDAY morning, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. B. OTHEMAN will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—FIFTY-FOURTH-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. THOMAS M. PETERS will present the cause of the Protestant Episcopal Mission to Public Institutions in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, May 8. Service at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 1st avs.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, May 8, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. G. R. CROOKS. Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Scientific Proofs of the Truth of the Bible.* Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-STREET, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.; Sabbath school at 2 o'clock P. M.; seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS—WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY MORNING, on *The Mystery of Iniquity.* In the EVENING on *Shoddy—Theological and Moral.* Services at Historical Society's Building, 2d-av. Strangers cordially invited.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH—4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, Pastor—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sacramental service at 3½ o'clock P. M. Youths' prayer meeting at 6 o'clock P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. THOS. STREET, Pastor elect, will preach next Lord's Day, May 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—50TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector. Seats free.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S PARK.—Rev. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—(Episcopal,) 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL PREACH at the Rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BROTHER W. B. WALTERS AND HIS band will conduct the services in the Wesleyan Chapel, Cottage-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Rev. T. WALSH, Pastor.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ELDER J. V. HIMES WILL PREACH IN Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ A. M. 3 and 7½ P. M. All who are interested in the present truth are invited.

REV. ALEX. R. THOMPSON WILL preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL speak at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 7, 1864.

86,000	U. S. 6s,'81...C	113⅛	100	Hud. R. R.	133
9,000	do	113⅜	300	do	134
21,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	106¼	200	do....b30	134⅝
2,000	U. S.6s,5-20s..C	106¾	200	do	134⅜
35,000	do	106⅜	300	do	134⅝
20,000	do	106	500	do	135
17,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Oct.&Ap.	109⅞	200	do	135⅛
2,000	U.S.5s,'74. Co.	105	300	do....b30	136
8,000	U. S.6s.1-yr.C..	98⅜	200	do....b3	135
6,000	Brook'n City 6s, Water Loan..	110	400	Harlem R.....c	230
5,000	O. State 6s. '81..	106¼	400	Reading R.	127
1,000	Mo. State 6s.	69¾	500	do	126¾
4,000	do	70	100	do....s10	126⅝
2,000	M. 6s iss. to H. & St. J. R.	91	500	do	126¼
10,000	Mo. 6s. issued to Pac. R.	76	100	do	126⅜
60,000	O. & M. Cer.	50	300	do	126⅛
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	111	25	Mich. Cen. R.	131⅛
5,000	Er. 2d M.Bs.'79.	119	400	do	131
8,000	Hudson Bs., '67	108	10	Second-av. R.	70
2,000	Chic.. Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st m.	128	1300	M. S. & N. I. R..	87
10,000	Alton & T.H.,2d M. Pref.	93	800	do	87⅛
5,000	Al. & T. H. In..	82	200	do....b10	88
2,000	P.,F.W.&C,1st.	115⅜	100	do	87⅝
1,000	do	115¾	100	M.S.& N.I. G..	131
3,500	P., Ft.W.&C.2d	110	100	Ill. Cen. R Scrip..	122
6,000	Clev. & P. 4th M	86	600	do	121⅛
4,000	Amer. Gold.	172⅞	150	do	121⅛
10,000	do	172¾	100	do....s10	121
10	Ocean Bank.	100	300	do	121¼
5	Imp.& Trad. Bank.	109	400	do	121
500	Canton Co.	36	1200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	102
50	Del. & H. C. Co.	223	600	do	101⅛
400	Mariposa M.Co.	32	500	do	102¾
250	Penn. Coal Co.	200	500	do	102⅜
400	Cumb. Coal Pr.	62	50	Cle., Col. & Cin. R	165
300	do	62⅜	100	Gal. & Chi	112⅜
100	do	62¾	500	do	113
100	do....b10	63	300	Cle. & Tol. R.	146¼
50	Quick. M. Co..b30	67⅛	700	do	146
500	do....b30	67	500	do....s30	144
200	do	66	100	do....s60	142
100	do....b30	66¾	200	do....s60	141
200	do	66½	400	do....s30	143
200	Copake Iron	10	500	Chi. & R. I.	105
300	Qtz. Hill M. Co.	12	100	do....b10	105
100	Pacific M. S. S. C.	225	200	M. & P. duC.R.	60
350	N. Y. Cen. R.	129	200	P., Ft. W.&Chi.	105⅜
100	do....b30	129⅛	300	do	105¼
300	do	128⅞	50	Al. T. H. Pref.	72¼
300	do	128¾	20	Chi. & N. W. R.	52
350	Erie R.	107½	500	do	51
300	do....b10	107¾	100	do....b15	51⅛
800	do	107½	50	Chi. & Alton R....c	88
50	do....s30	107½	50	Chic. & Al. Pref.	94
300	do....b30	108¼	200	Mar. & Cin. 1st P..	68
			100	do	66⅜
			100	H. & St. Jos. R.	43
			30	H. & St. J. R. Pr..	60
			100	AshburtonCoalCo.	20
			100	Am. Coal Co	95
			100	Wyom.VLC'lCo.	60

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

10,000	Ohio &MissCb15	51⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124
10,000	do....b10	51½	300	do	123¾
5,000	do	50⅜	100	do	123¼
1,000	do	50	700	do	123⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	106
100	Erie R.	108⅛	200	do....b3	106¼
300	do	109¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	146¾
500	do	108¼	200	do	146½
300	do	108⅝	600	Chi. & R.I.R....c	106⅛
200	Erie R. Pref.	106½	100	do....b3	107
200	Hud. River R.	136	300	do	107
100	do	136⅛	200	Chic.& N. W.R.	53
300	do	136⅜	200	Pitts. F. W. & C.	107
200	do	136⅞	100	do....s3	107
200	do....s3	136¾	100	Mil.& P.DuCh.R..	61⅛
1100	do	137	100	T. H & Alt....s3	55
400	Reading R.	128¼	200	Tol. & Wabash.	70
200	do	128⅜	200	Canton Co....s3	36⅛
100	do	128¾	100	Cumb. Coal Co...c	63¾
200	do....s3	129	350	do	64
100	do....c	129⅜	100	Cen. Coal	60
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90	100	Quicksil. M. Co..b3	67
300	do	90⅛	100	do	67⅛
100	do	90¾	100	do....c	67⅛
100	M. S.& N. I. G.S..	134⅛	50	Mariposa Min. Co.	32
100	do	134	300	GoldM.Co.Colr.	3⅛
100	do	134¼			

SATURDAY, May 7, P. M.

The impending military events in Virginia were the absorbing subjects of interest on the street to-day. The actual business on the Stock Exchange was not large. The Government holders were firm. The price of Gold subject to repeated ups and downs. The first sales and also the closing sales at 3 o'clock were about 173 per cent. The intermediate fluctuations were as low as 171½ and as high as 173¾ per cent. Only one session of the Stock Board was held. The Railways were steadier than yesterday and improved after the adjournment. At 3 o'clock the following rates were quoted on the street, the market being unsettled:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	113	113⅛	Mich.Central	129⅛	132⅛
U. S. 5-20's ex.c.	106	106½	Mich Southern	86¾	90
N. Y. Central	128⅜	129⅞	Mich Guarant'd	132⅛	134
Erie	107⅛	108¼	Illinois Cen	121⅛	123
Erie Preferred	106	106½	Pittsburgh	102¼	105⅛
Hudson	132¾	137	Fort Wayne	104	106¾
Pacific Mail	228	225	Rock Island	104	106¼
Harlem	225	228	Galena	111⅜	113⅛
Canton	34½	36	Reading	126⅛	129
Treas. Cer. new.	98¾	98⅛	Quicksilver	66	67
Toledo	146	146	Cum'land Coal	63	63¾
Northwest	50¾	52			

There is not much doing in the Money market. The rates are 6@7 per cent., and the supply easy on the diminished demand from the Brokers.

The export of Gold by to-day's steamers is $914,901; making for the whole week, $1,174,241.

The sales of the new 10-40 Loan by the First National Bank to-day amount to $248,800.

The following bids were made, to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

Phœnix	112	Hanover	103
State of New-York	110	Irving	100
Commerce	110	Metropolitan	115
Ocean	99	Market	105
Mercantile	125	Shoe and Leather	105
Pacific	130		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	110¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '64	102⅜	Chi. & N. W. seconds	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	119	Han. & St. Jo. lsts	100
N. Y. C. 7s, con., '76	129	Del. L & W. 2ds	115
Erie lsts, '68	109	Tol. & Wab lsts	103
Erie 4ths, '80	116	Tol. & Wab. ext	103
Buff. N.Y.& E. lsts '77	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	84
Hud. R. lsts. '69	110	Mil. & P.du Chien lsts	110
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	120	Gal. & Chic, Ex.	116
Harlem lsts, '69 & '73	110	Chi. & R. I. firsts	108
Mich. C. '69 & '72	127	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	115
Mich. C. new, lsts, '82	128	N. J. C. firsts	103
Chi. B. & Quincy	128	Pitts. Ft. W.& C. lsts	115¾
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	110
Al. & T. H.lsts	105	Pitts. Ft. W & C. 3ds	95
Al. &T.H. seconds, Prf.	94½	Miss. & Mo. L. G	63
Al. & T. H. 2ds. In.	82	Chi. & Alt. Income	90

The Pennsylvania Invasion.

A LETTER FROM GOV. CURTIN REGARDING THE PAYMENT OF THE STATE MILITIA.

Gov. CURTIN, on April 30, communicated to the Legislature, by a special message, the fact that Congress as yet has made no provision for the payment of the money advanced by the banks for the pay of the troops called out for the emergency in 1853.

The following is a copy of the Governor's message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: On June 15 last, in consequence of the advance of the rebel army north of the Potomac, the President issued his proclamation calling for militia from this State to repel the invasion. I immediately issued my proclamation of the same date, calling on the militia to come forward. When the men began to assemble under this call of the President some difficulties arose from their unwillingness to be mustered into the service of the United States, as mischievous persons made themselves busy in misrepresenting the consequences of such muster. In this state of affairs, I suggested to the President the expediency of my calling the militia so as to remove the difficulties which had been thus created. The President approved of the suggestion, and for the purpose of obtaining the end proposed by his proclamation, directed me to make a State call for militia. I, accordingly, on the 26th day of June, 1863, issued my call for the militia. The United States clothed, equipped, and subsisted the men thus called in service, but declined to pay them, on the ground that Congress had made no appropriation for that purpose. Assurances were, however, received from the War Department that if the money to pay these troops should be borrowed by corporations or individuals, application would be made to Congress on its meeting to make the necessary appropriations to refund the money thus advanced. Copies of two telegraphic dispatches from the Secretary of War are herewith submitted—one addressed to me, dated July 22, 1863, and the other addressed to a member of a committee of the Union League of Philadelphia, dated July 21, 1863, and which was immediately communicated to me. On the faith of these assurances, I proposed that the moneyed institutions of the State should advance the money, there being no State appropriation for the purpose. I pledged myself that if the money should be so advanced, I would recommend an appropriation by the Legislature to refund it in case Congress should fail to do so. A copy of my letter on this subject, dated July 22, 1863, is herewith submitted. These being not entirely satisfactory to the gentlemen composing the Committee on Banks, they had an interview with me here, and I finally handed to them the paper dated 24th of July, 1863, a copy of which is also herewith submitted. Several of the banks and other corporations in the State, acting with their accustomed spirit and patriotism, promptly came forward, and agreed to advance the necessary funds, and the troops were accordingly paid. The disbursements were made, and the pay accounts were so faithfully as well as formally kept, by gentlemen who acted entirely without compensation, that they were settled by the Adjutant-General of the State, with the accounting officers at Washington, without any objections arising.

The sums thus advanced amount, with interest, at the present time, to about $700,000. It ought to be added that little more than one-half of this sum was required to pay the troops during the existence of the emergency. The remainder was expended in paying such of them as, against my remonstrance, were detained afterward by the United States for the enforcement of the draft. The answers given by the Secretary of War were, of course, sanctioned by the President. The pay of these troops was, in fact, a debt of the United States, and the faith of the Government was pledged to do all in its power to procure the proper appropriation by Congress to refund the money. I regret to say that the President has not considered it to be his duty to lay the matter openly before Congress by a message.

A bill, it is true, has been introduced and is now pending in Congress providing the necessary appropriation, but it has met with opposition, and in the absence of some public declaration by the Executive of the pledges made by the Government may probably be defeated. Meanwhile, as your session is drawing to a close, I feel bound to redeem the faith of the Executive Department of Pennsylvania, and do therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a law providing for the repayment of the sums advanced as hereinbefore stated. If Congress should fail to provide therefor at its present session, our own good faith will be thus preserved, and it can be in no other manner.

A. G. CURTIN.

A bill was at once introduced into the House directing the Governor to reimburse the lenders the amount of $700,000 from the State treasury, which was passed, and being concurred in by the Senate, was immediately signed by the Governor, and is now a law.

THE PAY OF COLORED OFFICERS.

Opinion of Attorney-General Bates.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 23, 1864.

SIR: You have done me the honor to refer to me a communication to yourself from his Excellency JOHN A. ANDREW, Governor of Massachusetts, with accompanying papers, relative to the claim of Rev. SAMUEL HARRISON for pay as Chaplain of the Fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers.

It appears by Gov. ANDREW's letter and the other papers, that Mr. HARRISON, who is a colored man, was duly elected, and on the 8th day of September, 1863, commissioned by Gov. ANDREW as Chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, in the service of the United States; that on the 12th of November, 1863, he was mustered and accepted into the service of the United States at Morris Island, S. C., by the proper mustering officer, and actually performed the duties of Chaplain of that regiment, then and since serving in South Carolina. On demanding his pay as Chaplain on the 4th of February, 1864, he was met by the following refusal in writing, signed by the Paymaster at Hilton Head:

"SAMUEL HARRISON, Chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts volunteers, colored troops, asks pay at the usual rates, $100 per month and two rations, which he being of African descent, I decline paying, under act of Congress passed July 17, 1862, employing persons of African descent in military service of the United States. The Chaplain declines to receive anything less."

You have requested my opinion whether the paymaster should have paid as demanded, and if he should, whether it is your duty to order him to do so. The Fifty-fourth Regiment of Massachusetts volunteers was organized in the same manner as were other regiments of State volunteers, under the following order of the War Department, dated Jan. 26, 1863, viz:

Ordered that Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery for duty in the forts of Massachusetts and elsewhere, and such corps of infantry for the volunteer militia service as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years or until sooner discharged, and may include persons of African descent, organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I do not know that any rule of law, constitutional or statutory, ever prohibited the acceptance, organization and muster of "persons of African descent" into the military service of the United States as enlisted men or volunteers. But whatever doubt might have existed on the subject had been fully resolved, before this order was issued, by the 11th section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chapter 195, which authorized the President to employ as many persons of African descent as he might deem necessary and proper for the suppression of the rebellion, and, for that purpose, to organize and use them in such manner as he might judge best for the public welfare; and the twelfth section of the act of same date, chapter 201, which authorized the President to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent, persons of African descent, such persons to be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President might prescribe.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment was, therefore, organized and mustered into the service of the United States under clear authority of law.

But the 15th section of the act of July 17, 1862, chap. 201, after directing that all persons who have been or shall be enrolled in the service of the United States under that act shall receive the pay and rations then allowed by law to soldiers according to their respective grades, contains this proviso: "That persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing."

Whether persons of African descent "enrolled in the service of the United States" as private soldiers are included within the words "persons of African descent who, under this law, shall be employed," thereby limiting their pay as soldiers to ten dollars a month, is not the question you have submitted to us. For Mr. HARRISON was not a private soldier, but an officer serving under the commission of the Governor of Massachusetts, the authenticity and validity of which was recognized and admitted by the United States when he was mustered into its service. But the question is, can a person of African descent lawfully hold the office and receive the pay of chaplain of a volunteer regiment in the service of the United States?

I have already said that I know of no provision of law, constitutional or statutory, which prohibited the acceptance of persons of African descent into the military service of the United States; and if they could be lawfully accepted as private soldiers, so also might they be lawfully accepted as commissioned officers, if otherwise qualified therefor. But the express power conferred on the President by the eleventh section of the act of 17th July, 1862, chap. 195, before cited, to employ this class of persons for the suppression of the rebellion, as he may best judge for the public welfare, furnishes all needed sanction of law to the employment of a colored chaplain for a volunteer regiment of his own race.

Nor is any prohibition of the employment of such person found in the statutes which declare the qualification of chaplains. The ninth section of the act to authorize the employment of volunteers, &c., of 22d July, 1861, chapter 9, provides that there shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regimental commander on the vote of the field officers and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of a Christian denomination, &c. The seventh section of the act of Aug. 5, 1861, chapter 42, for the better organization of the military establishment, declares that one chaplain shall be allowed to each regiment of the army, to be selected and appointed as the President may direct: *Provided*, That none but regularly ordained ministers of some Christian denomination shall be eligible to selection or appointment. The eighth section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 200, declares that the two sections last cited shall be construed to read as follows:

That no person shall be appointed a chaplain in the United States army who is not a regularly ordained minister of some religious denomination, and who does not present testimonials of his present good standing as such minister, with a recommendation for his appointment as an army chaplain from some authorized ecclesiastical body, or not less than five accredited ministers belonging to said religious denomination.

The closest inspection of these provisions will discover nothing that precludes the appointment of a Christian minister to the office of Chaplain because he is a person of African descent. I therefore conclude that Mr. HARRISON was the lawfully appointed and qualified Chaplain of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

The 9th section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 200, provides that hereafter the compensation of all Chaplains in the regular or volunteer service, or army hospitals, shall be $100 per month, and two rations per day, when on duty. Was Mr. HARRISON entitled to this rate of compensation, or was he limited to the pay of $10 a month and one ration, fixed by the proviso to the 15th section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 201?

It will be observed that this proviso declares ten dollars a month and one ration shall be received by persons of African descent employed under the law of which it is a part, viz: the act of July 17, 1862, chap. 201. Now, we have seen that it is not necessary to resort to that law to find authority for the appointment of Mr. HARRISON as Chaplain, for, apart from the authority which might be presumed to exist prior to the enactment of any of these statutes, the 11th section of the act of the 17th July, 1862, chap. 195, sufficiently warranted it. To bring him, then, within the sweep of this proviso, and thus withdraw him from the reach of the act which specifically fixes the pay of the class of officers to which, by clear law, he belongs, would violate the plainest principles of construction. The act, of which the proviso is a part, was not intended, in my opinion, either to authorize the employment or fix the pay of any persons of African descent, except those who might be needed to perform the humblest offices of labor and service for which they might be found competent. The twelfth section authorizes them to be received into service for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp services or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they might be found competent. The thirteenth section declares that when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person aiding the rebellion, shall render such service as this act provides for, he, his mother, wife and children shall be free thereafter, with certain exceptions. And the fifteenth section fixes their pay as before stated. Whilst it is true that the words of the twelfth section are broad enough to embrace all persons of African descent who may be received into the military or naval service of the United States, it is yet quite evident from the promise of freedom held out to such persons who were slaves in the thirteenth section, that, in limiting their pay to $10 a month and one ration, Congress had in view the class who were fitted only for the humbler kinds of service referred to, and not persons who, under the authority of other laws, might be appointed to positions requiring higher qualifications, and entitled to a higher rate of pay. To assume that, because Mr. HARRISON is a person of African descent, he shall draw only the pay which this law establishes for the class it obviously refers to, and be deprived of the pay which another law specifically affixes to the office he lawfully held, would be, in my opinion, a distortion of both laws, not only unjust to him, but in plain violation of the purpose of Congress. I, therefore, think that the Paymaster should have paid Mr. HARRISON his full pay as Chaplain of a volunteer regiment.

Your attention having been specially called to the wrong done in this case, I am also of opinion that your constitutional obligation to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, makes it your duty to direct the Secretary of War to inform the officers of the pay department of the army that such is your view of the law, and I do not doubt that it will be accepted by them as furnishing the correct rule for their action. I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
EDWARD BATES, Attorney-General.

To the PRESIDENT.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Synopsis of the Last Bi-Monthly Report.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 5.

The following is a synopsis of the bi-monthly report for March and April of the Agricultural Department:

This report will be issued this week. The leading article shows the character of the plans adopted in Great Britain, Russia and the United States, to estimate and report speedily the amount and condition of the crops.

The table, most interesting to farmers and provision dealers, is the one that exhibits the amount of farm stock in January last, compared with the amount of 1859, as returned in the census of 1860. It is as follows in the loyal States:

	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle and Oxen.
1859	4,199,141	301,609	7,941,148
1864	4,049,142	280,847	7,965,439
	Cows.	Sheep.	Hogs.
1859	5,726,146	15,104,272	17,060,035
1864	6,066,748	24,346,391	16,148,712

This table exhibits an actual decrease of horses, mules, and hogs, a very small increase of cattle, a larger increase of cows, but one still far below the usual increase, and a very great increase of sheep. The report points out the strong inducements that farmers have to increase all kinds of stock that thus rapidly falling off. The number of sheep will be increased by the lambs of this Spring to nearly 30,000,000, or double what it was in 1859.

The decrease in hogs is 911,323. This is an important fact to provision dealers and farmers, for it shows that but few hogs, if any, were kept over on account of the loss of the corn crop, as has generally been believed. The condition of hog-raising from 1860 to this time is examined, and the opinion given that, even if there had been a good corn crop, there would have been a decrease in the number of hogs packed.

The number of fattening cattle is reported to be thirty per cent. less than last year in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, 25 per cent. less in New-York, Iowa and Illinois, and 20 per cent. less in Missouri and Wisconsin. The general decrease is nearly 30 per cent.

The condition of nearly all stock is below the usual Spring average, especially of hogs; but sheep were in excellent order, having received more than ordinary attention. Hence, the yield of wool per head will be as much as usual.

The condition of wheat and other crops, sown last Fall, is represented as indicating a largely decreased product from the crop of last year, but it is hoped that they have improved from the recent rains, and since the return of the correspondence were sent in, which was on the first of April. The dryness of February and March retarded the usual growth in these months.

It is believed that the production of maple sugar and molasses will be unusually large, as the preparations for it were greater than usual.

Bees are reported as having suffered much during the Winter. The usual amount of statistics, showing the trade in agricultural products, are given, and the meteorological part of the report, prepared at the Smithsonian Institute, is very full, and completely exhibits the phenomena attending the remarkable cold storms of the past Winter.

The rains have been heavy and general, retarding much the putting in of Spring wheat and other crops, but whether the amount put in will be materially lessened in consequence, cannot now be known.

Strikes in St. Louis.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, MO., April 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 65.—It having come to the knowledge of the Commanding General that combinations exist in the City of St. Louis, having for their object to prevent journeymen mechanics, apprentices and laborers from working in manufacturing establishments, except on terms prescribed to the proprietors thereof, by parties not interested therein, which terms have no relation to the matter of wages to be paid to employees, but to the internal management of such establishments; and it appearing that, in consequence of such combinations, and the practices of those concerned in them, the operations of some establishments where articles are produced which are required for use in the navigation of the Western waters, and in the military, naval and transport service of the United States, have been broken up, and the production of such articles stopped or suspended, the following order is promulgated, and any violation thereof will be punished as a military offence.

I. No person shall, directly or indirectly, attempt to deter or prevent any other person from working on such terms as he may agree upon, in any manufacturing establishment where any article is ordinarily made, which may be required for use in the navigation of the Western waters, or in the military, naval or transport service of the United States.

II. No person shall watch around or hang about any such establishment for the purpose of annoying the employees thereof, or learning who are employed therein.

III. No association or combination shall be formed, or continue, or meeting held, having for its object to prescribe to the proprietor of any such establishment whom they shall employ therein, or how they shall conduct the operations thereof.

IV. All employees in such establishments will be protected by military authority against all attempts by any person to interfere with or annoy them in work, in consequence of their being engaged in it.

V. The proprietors of every such establishment in the County of St. Louis will forthwith transmit to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General the name of all persons who have, since the 15th day of March, 1864, left their employ to engage in any such combination or association as that above referred to, or have been induced to leave by the operations of any such combination or association, or by the individual effort of any one concerned therein. The place of residence of such persons, so far as known, will be stated, together with a list by name of all who have taken an active part in any combination or effort to control the conduct of any such establishment, or to prevent persons from working therein.

VI. The Post Commander, Col. J. H. BAKER, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers, is charged, under the direction of the District Commander, with the execution of this order. All persons applying for the aid of the military forces in this connection will report direct to Col. BAKER.

VII. In putting down this attack upon private rights and the military powers of the nation, by organizations led by bad men, the General Commanding confidently relies upon the support and aid of the city authorities, and all right-minded men.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: FRANK ENO, A. A. G.

China.

THE CONSULAR MEETING AT SHANGHAI.

From the Shanghai Commercial Record, Feb. 23.

The monthly meeting of the different Consuls resident in the settlements took place on the 15th, when some very important matters were discussed and dispatches read from the Futai, granting what promise to be, if well carried out, very important concessions. The first being the giving up of all foreign offenders against the laws, not represented by Consuls in China, to the Municipal Council, under the supervision of the Consular body; and the second—not yet fully acceded, but to which the Futai is favorably inclined—the granting of jurisdiction over Chinese criminals in the settlements to a foreign officer duly appointed for the purpose. The monthly meeting of the Consular body has thus already begun to bring forth results beneficial to the good government of the settlements, and is not unlikely to form a very useful kind of local Parliament to deal with the many vexed questions which must raise in the present chrysalis state of things existing here. A dispatch from the Futai to the Consuls was also read, upon the subject of foreigners acquiring and holding land at Soochow and other parts of the interior, and declaring that such would not be permitted; being, moreover, contrary to treaty. In this view he is assuredly supported by Sir FREDERICK BRUCE and Lord RUSSELL, but the Consuls have, in their reply, resolved to leave it an open question, "until an opportunity be afforded to receive the judgment of the high authorities at Pekin in the matter."

The Japan Embassy, which has been staying at the Astor House for the last few days, left on Sunday morning by the French mail for Europe, their ostensible object being the fruitless one of trying to induce Europeans to leave Yokohama as a place of residence.

SEIZURE OF ARMS BY THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AUTHORITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.—Saturday morning the Custom-house authorities seized thirty-three boxes of arms which were being shipped on board the steamship *John L. Stephens*, bound for Mazatlan. A portion was on board at the time of the seizure, while the balance was on the wharf ready to be taken on board. These arms appear to have been made by the Springfield Arms Company, and are splendidly-made weapons. They are said to number about 3,000 in all. They were brought from New-York a few steamers ago, through WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, but have since been repacked in various-sized cases such as generally contain shovels and agricultural implements and machinery, which are frequently sent to Mexico. We learn that it is not the intention of the seizure to confiscate the property but to prevent a violation of our neutrality laws against France. The arms will be held by the Collector until instructions can be had from the Department of State.—*San Francisco, April 4.*

An Amorous Aeronaut.

A THOROUGHLY FRENCH STORY.

The following characteristic story is told by a late French journal:

"While Mons. GODARD was filling an immense balloon in the Champ de Mars, he amused the spectators by sending up the small figure of a man, the perfect semblance of M. THIERS, without spectacles. The little man being filled with gas, rose majestically into the air, and was soon lost to view among the clouds. His adventures, which became known the next day, were curious. Thanks to a strong and favorable gale, which impelled him on his course, the little balloon man arrived the same afternoon in sight of a fine country house in the neighborhood of Bievro. It was near the hour of dinner, and the lady of the mansion, who naturally thought herself perfectly safe, was occupied in the mysteries of her toilet.

It was a warm day, and she had opened one of the windows which looked out upon the park, and was safe from any prying eyes. While tranquilly engaged, by the assistance of corset-lacing, in reducing her waste to a size and shape that would reflect credit on her husband's taste, she was suddenly startled by a blast of wind, followed by a strange noise; and immediately the casement was thrown open, and our little balloon man entered her chamber unannounced. The lady uttered a cry of terror, and threw a shawl over her shoulders. The little man, driven by the wind, throws himself upon the unhappy woman, who, screaming louder than ever, pushed him off, and he conceals himself under the bed.

Just as the wife, in a supplicating voice, says to this novel Don Juan, "Ah, Monsieur, go away, or you will ruin me!" the husband furiously rushed in, crying, "Ah, the wretch, I have him now!" and goes in search of his sword to run him through the body. The wife, more dead than alive, reiterates, in the midst of sobs, "Fly, fly, Monsieur! and save me the sight of a dreadful tragedy!"

The husband arrives, armed to the teeth, followed by the whole household, who seek to mollify his anger. While two of his friends hold the husband, a third, stooping down, perceives our little friend, who, for good cause utters not a word, and catching him by the leg, draws him forth from his concealment—when, lo! Monsieur Balloon, no longer held down by the bedstead, raises himself erect, swells out and rises majestically to the ceiling, to the immense amusement of the spectators, while the poor, jealous husband slinks away, sword and all, heartily ashamed of his causeless wrath.

The Bolters' Convention

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

JUDGE STELLO—DEAR SIR: Since you asked my judgment as to the course to be taken in nominating a candidate for the Presidency, I have been requested to sign a call for a convention for that purpose, to meet at Cleveland, in May next.

Let me tell you the national policy I advocate:

Subdue the South as rapidly as possible. The moment territory comes under our flag, reconstruct States thus: confiscate and divide the lands of rebels; extend the right of suffrage as broadly as possible to whites and blacks; let the Federal Constitution prohibit Slavery throughout the Union, and forbid the States to make any distinction among their citizens on account of color or race.

I shall make every effort to have this policy pursued. Believing that the present Administration repudiates it, and is carrying us to a point where we shall be obliged either to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy or to reconstruct the Union on terms grossly unjust, intolerable to the masses, and sure to result in another war, I earnestly advise an unpledged and independent Convention, like that proposed, to consider public affairs and nominate for the Presidency a statesman and patriot. Yours, faithfully,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BOSTON, April 21, 1864.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	May 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	May 14	New-York	Southampton.
City of Washing'n	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	May 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	May 28	New-York	Southampton.
Teutonia	June 11	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 23	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana	April 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	April 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	May 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	May 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	May 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	May 17	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 31	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	June 14	Southampton	New-York.
Germania	June 28	New-York	Southampton.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

George Cromwell. May 7..New-York...New-Orleans.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS

AT

RETAIL,

a most complete assortment.

J. BLUXOME,

No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPLIC SKIRT
FOR LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY, ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, AND COMFORT,
are superior to all others.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
Canal-st. and Broadway.

THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
will be found the most PLIABLE, GRACEFUL, AND COMFORTABRE SKIRT EVER WORN
AT RETAIL BY STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 365 Broadway.

CHILDRENS' CLOTH CLOAKS
From $3 up. CHILDRENS' SILK CLOAKS from $4 up,
At DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
No. 264 Bowery.

MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS
From $5 up. MISSES' SILK CLOAKS from $6 50 up,
At DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
No. 264 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

SILKS, CHEAP, TO CLOSE THE MANUFACTURER'S ACCOUNTS.

TAFFETAS, CHINE, EXTRA RICH, STRIPED REPS AND POULT DE SOIE, BRIGHT PLAIDS, for trimmings; PLAIN SILK, from $1 25 to $6—ALL THE NEW SHADES.

BLACK SILKS,
From $1 to $1 25, for trimming; worth $1 40 to $1 60.
BLACK FOILLE, the best black silk for dresses.

BAREGE GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, DOUBLE WIDTH,
At 38c.; worth 65c.

SMALL-FIGURED BAREGE GRENADINES, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

PARISIAN TAFFETAS AND POPLINS,
For Traveling-dresses.

HONG HONG, TWO YARDS WIDE—QUITE NEW MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING OR HOUSE SUITES—only $2 per yard; cost $4 to import.

WHITE ALPACA,
Just received. The finest quality, for Parisian market.

ALL COLORS AND NEW SHADES ALPACAS, BEST CHOICE IN THE CITY.

BLACK GOODS, FOR MOURNING.
Just marked down, previous to making alterations for this department.

PRINTED JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
Of quite new designs.

POULT DE SOIE, A NEW PLAIDED GRENADINE,
At 65c. per yard.

CLOTH FOR CLOAKING AND CHILDREN'S COSTUMES.

MERRIMAC PRINTS, and other very desirable DOMESTIC PRINTS.

WHITE MUSLINS AND WHITE GOODS AT COST.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY
and No. 1 WAVERLEY-PLACE.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOOODS.
Challies, Crêpe de Chine, Grenadines, Organdies, Embroidered Mohairs, Bareges, Jaconets, Paris Prints, Alpacas, &c., &c.
NO CHANGE IN PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
Also, at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Oil-cloths, Stair Carpetings, Druggets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Blankets, Sheetings, and House Furnishing goods in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 and 261 Grand-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BLACK and WHITE LACE SHAWLS, BARBES, SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c., in new and elegant designs.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, (corner Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS.
Also, LOW-PRICED SILKS,
Plain, Plaids and Fancy, in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner Grand-st.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-MADE LINEN AND UNDERGARMENTS, BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, &c., &c., &c.

SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
Latest Paris designs, a full assortment.
AT OLD PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
And at Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELIPTIC SKIRT,
made of fine spring steel, and in the highest style of art.
A fresh assortment of sizes
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HDKFS, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING ARTICLES in great variety, at retail.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SHAWLS, SUMMER SHAWLS.
STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS FROM $3 50 UP.
PAISLEY PALE BORDERED SHAWLS FROM $20 UP.
SUMMER SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY
AT DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
No. 264 Bowery.

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS
From $8 up. LADIES' SILK CLOAKS from $10 50 up,
At DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE.
No. 264 Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
READY MONDAY, MAY 9, 1864.
All the novelties in Ladies' and Misses' STRAW, HAIR, and CACTUS BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
Also, Boys' and Infants' HATS and CAPS!
BONNET RIBBONS,
EVERY COLOR, SHADE and WIDTH!!
Also, PLAID RIBBONS!!
MILLINERY SILKS!
PLAID SILK VELVETS!
MILLINERY LACES!
NEW STYLES IN FRENCH FLOWERS!!
STRAW, BUGLE and BEAD ORNAMENTS!
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS!
BUGLE GIMPS and FRINGES!!
FROM AUCTION, BARGAINS in EMBROIDERIES HOISERY, GLOVES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen sts.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
Has just received an elegant assortment of LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, SCARFS and SASHES,
BREAKFAST and DINNER JACKETS in GREAT VARIETY.
Also,
WHITE CAMELS-HAIR SHAWLS, for OPERA and RECEPTION.
TRAVELING CLOAKS,
Something Entirely New, at
No. 1,142 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.
A CARD.
Ladies requiring mourning goods are respectfully solicited to call and examine our stock of Mourning Dress Materials, being very large and choice. A great many new materials. Also, BONNETS, MANTILLAS, SHAWLS, VEILS, &c., in all of which we cannot be excelled or undersold.
N. B.—An elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS, much lower than present prices of importation; 100 pieces of FOULARD SILKS, new designs, beautiful quality.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—ALEXANDRE'S, Jouvin's and Courvoisier's celebrated Gloves; also, Silk, Thread, Undressed Kid and Buckskin Riding Gloves; Lace Mitts and Misses' Gloves, in great variety; 150 different styles in new Spring Gloves; all kinds of Gloves. The best place to buy Gloves, Hosiery and Under-Garments. N. B.—The cheapest lot of Cotton Hosiery and Plain and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the City, at ELGER'S, (the Red Stocking,) Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS the best and cheapest assortment in the City. Nice fitting Corsets from $1; new shape skirts, best steels, our own make from 60c. Also, Werley's Paris made patent Corsets. Misses' corsets, pads, steels, busts, &c., &c. N. B.—Crochet and needlework edgings, frillings, rufflings, real and imitation laces, for dress trimmings and undergarments. Ladies' and Childrens's plain hem stitched and embroidered handkerchiefs very cheap. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS—in plain centres, with narrow borders, suitable for the season. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., Third door below Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, (OIL-BOILED,) BLACK SILKS.
Black Silks for dresses from $1 up.
Black Silks (wide) for cloaks at $1 50 up.
At DAVIDSON'S
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
No. 264 Bowery.

FINANCIAL

BLACK HAWK
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
MINES—BOBTAIL, GREGORY, &c., LODES, GILPIN CO., COLORADO.
CAPITAL 50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
F. H. JUDD, New-York.
W. L. LEE, Colorado.
ANTHONY ARNOUX, New-York.
GEO. BLISS, JR., New-York.
O. W. CHILD, New-York.
J. E. WILLIAMS, New-York.
J. HALL PLEASANTS, Baltimore.
LEONARD SWETT, Washington.
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President—F. H. JUDD.
Vice-President—W. L. LEE.
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Secretary—D. LITTLEJOHN.
Counsel—JOHN S. WOODWARD.
General Director—MYLO LEE.
OFFICE NO. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF SYRACUSE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, SYRACUSE, April 23, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th day of May, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the loan of $20,000 upon the bonds of the City of Syracuse, pursuant to the law passed by the Legislature March 19, 1864, and under the resolution passed by the Common Council April 11, 1864. Bonds to be of $500 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable as follows, viz: January 1, 1866, $2,500; January 1, 1867, $2,500; January 1, 1868, $2,500; January 1, 1869, $2,500; January 1, 1870, $2,500; January 1, 1871, $2,500; January 1, 1872, $2,500; January 1, 1873, $2,500, with semi-annual interest, payable July 1 and Jan. 1, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, in the City of New-York. Coupons due July 1, 1864, will be stamped with the amount due from date of payment. Bids should state the amount proposed to be paid for each one hundred dollars. The Common Council reserve the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
EDWARD H. BROWN, Clerk.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
The Trustees of the Briggs Gold Company have declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of April,) payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., May 16, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, May 5, 1864.

MINING STOCKS,
as well as all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eight National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1864.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 27th day of February, 1864.
{L. S.} (Signed,) HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1864
THE PREFERRED STOCK BOOKS OF the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company will be closed on the 15th day of May next.
On all preferred Stock then issued and outstanding, a dividend of one and three fourth per cent. will be paid on the first of June next.
Future dividend days on above stock will be semi-annually, on 1st of December and June.
By order of the Board,
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will pay at the agency of the Company, No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1864, the bonds of the company bearing interest at 10 per cent., and secured by a mortgage to Chester D. Hubbard and Morris K. Jesup, Trustees, and that after that date interest on the said bonds will cease.
M. K. JESUP & CO.
Agents St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1864.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office, No. 69 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 9th day of May next. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD and stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM B. OGDEN,
President.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMPANY,
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1864.
THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR the increase of the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened at this Office on the 2d May and closed on the 16th. By order,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NO. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1864.
PERSONS OWNING OR REPRESENTING steamers, ships, schooners, &c., are requested to send into this office daily the names of all such vessels as they may wish to charter to the Government or have freight for. Their tonnage, standing, rate of charter, &c., will be required.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, May 2, 1864.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—E. MORRISON & CO., Bankers, No. 17 Nassau-st., Subscription Agents for the above loan, are now prepared to receive subscriptions and furnish the Bonds. One-eighth per cent. commission allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Guano Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 25 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th inst. Polls open from 10 to 12 o'clock.
WM. CHARTUS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

ALL SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BY reason of wounds received in battle can now have their $100 bounty collected in a few days by applying, with their discharges, to J. P. HUNT, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale. U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold wholesale, at 2 to 4½ per cent. discount, by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY M. REQUA AND CHARLES A. MORSE are admitted as partners in our firm from this date. L. ROBERTS & CO.
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

NEW STYLE CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—A splendid pair solitaire knobs, set in solid 18-carat gold, for $6.
ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES AT LOW RATES—AT the Manufactory, No. 141 Elm, near Grand-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO ME DIRECTED by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
from store No. 58 Water-st.,
On TUESDAY, May 10, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
CARGO OF PRIZE SCHOONER LE ALTAD.
152 bales Upland Cotton.
2 bales Old Bagging.
CARGO OF PRIZE SLOOP JOSEPHINE.
8 packages Sea Island Cotton.
1 package Upland Cotton.
FROM PRIZE SLOOP MARY.
$6,667 Southern Bank Bills.
FROM PRIZE STEAMER MAIL.
$657 Southern Bank Bills.
ALSO,
16,140 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.
5,490 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company Scrip, 1864.

Catalogues of Cotton and bills and samples of Cotton, at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before the sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway, a large and well assorted stock of fine furniture, new and second-hand, viz: Parlor suites, chamber suites, library and dining-room furniture, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, lounges, bookcases, hall furniture, &c. Furniture stored at reasonable charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GOUPIL & CO.'S ENTIRE COLLECTION OF FOREIGN PAINTINGS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 12 and 13, at 7½ o'clock, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.'s, Goupil & Co.'s entire collection of foreign paintings, of great value, with many fine examples of the American school. Many valuable importations have been made to give especial attraction to this sale, and which will be then for the first time exhibited, including one of the very finest works by that celebrated historical painter, C. L. Muller,
"MARIE ANTOINETTE IN PRISON."
Also, for the second time in the history of auction sales in this country, one of those marvels of art by the great Meissonieur.
"THE STANDARD BEARER,"
the largest picture ever seen in America by Verboeckhoven—of a "Bull Fight;" one of the largest and best of H. Schlesinger's works, "The Toilet;" two very charming subjects by the popular Ed. Frere; and choice selections from the works of Landelle, Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Chavet, Trayer, Van Muyden, Beranger, Valeris, Troyon, Gude, Petit, Caille, Bourges, Lambinet, Compte Calix, Thom, Coutourier, Lemmens, Theo. Frere, Veyrasset, De Braekeleer, Willems, Pecrus, Peyrot, Bonheur, Lasalle, David, Marbon, Gauermann, Jacque, Lanfant, de Metz, Van Marck, Fortin, Micas, Swenark, Boser, Deshayes, Leickert, Stephens, Waldorp, Palizzi, Le Ray, Seignas, and many others of the French and foreign schools.
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL
will be represented by a number of very desirable pictures selected from the studios of the artists, and contributed expressly for this sale. Among others we present the names of Durand, Kensett, Bierstadt, Gignoux, Casilear, Gifford, Eatman Johnson, Gray, the two Harts, McEntee, Lang, Hazeltine, Benson, Dana, Hennessey, Whittredge, Brandt, Hays, Innes, Church, Wier, Dana.
And we take pleasure in announcing one work of the very highest merit and of great historic value, the celebrated picture by JOHN VANDERLYN of
"ARIADNE,"
the finest work of the artist, and long acknowledged the most beautiful as it is the most refined nude figure ever painted by an American, and is well known by the best line engraving ever done in this country, by the distinguished artist, A. B. DURAND.
The very high standing of the house of Messrs. GOUPIL, their reputation for taste, and the many advantages they possess for selection through their various houses in the art capitals of Europe, have always given their importations advantages over all other parties. At this time, too, their collection offers particular inducements to collectors, as the new tariff and constantly increasing high rates of exchange must nearly altogether preclude further importations.
Full particulars, with catalogues, will shortly be ready.
The collection will be on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 5, continuing open day and evening until the nights of sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLEYEL AND WORCESTER'S PIANOFORTES, ELEGANT REAL MENE BRONZES, LINE ENGRAVINGS, SILVER-PLATE, FINE FRENCH CHINA, CUT GLASS, WALTON, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 11 o'clock, at the residence No. 17 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., all the elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin, richly carved rosewood centre, pier and fancy tables, marble-tops, rosewood upright, 3-string pianoforte, Pleyel, maker; carved rosewood pianoforte, round corners, 7¾ octave, Worcester, maker; piano stools, music rack, fine rosewood card-tables, rich crimson satin curtains, lined with silk; fine carved mahogany extension table, elegant carved mahogany buffet, dining chairs in leather, fine reps and lace curtains, very richly carved mahogany French bedsteads, armoires-a-glace, wardrobes, library bookcases, dressing bureaus, washstands, two elegant mahogany patent self-locking cabinet secretaries, made in Paris; elegant rosewood secretary, dressing-tables, inlaid work-tables, fine walnut and mahogany lounges and easy-chairs, in moquet and delaine; enameled bedroom suites, paillasses, patent spring beds, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, blankets, &c., very elegant French china dessert, tea and coffee set, painted with flowers and gilt, worth $450; also, rich china, heavy cut glassware, silver-plated ware, fine dessert and table cutlery, elegant Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.
SUPERB REAL BRONZES AND CLOCKS,
viz., Verde antique marble mantel clock, Raingo, of Paris, maker, with large real bronze figure "Aristides," and candelabras to match, elegant marble clock, Boyer, of Paris, maker, with superb real bronze figure "Hope;" superb real Mene bronze figures and groups, card receivers, coupes, vases, &c.
ALSO, A number of very choice line engravings after Landseer, Winterhalter, Muller, Robert, &c.
The furniture, &c., will be on exhibition on Monday, 9th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneer.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO, GROVESTEIN & TRUSLOW, MAKERS; CHINA, GLASSWARE, BROCATEL, SATIN AND LACE CURTAINS, &C., &C.—VAN WINKLE & WINANS will sell at auction on MONDAY, May 9, 1864, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 26 West 38th-st., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, made to order by Meeks, consisting of
DRAWING ROOMS.
Carved rosewood parlor suites in satin, arm and reception chairs, elegant carved rosewood etageres with mirrors, marble-top centre tables, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, heavily carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte.
DINING ROOM.
Heavily carved walnut extension table, marble-top buffet, lounge and dining chairs, large assortment of French china and cut glassware, very rich; silver-plated tea set, cake baskets, water-pitcher, waiter, &c., &c.
Elegant carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, arm and side chairs, lace and reps curtains, mantel ornaments, velvet and Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of kitchen and laundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

R. F. KEWIN, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS AND FURNISHING GOODS, &c.—By J. G. SALHINGER, on MONDAY, May 9, 1864, at 10 A. M., at salesroom No. 23 Bowery, the entire stock of a dealer declining business, comprising a large assortment of fashionable ready-made clothing, piece goods, traveling shirts, hosiery, furnishing goods, &c.
The attention of City and country dealers are particularly requested to attend this sale, as the stock will be sold in lots, without reserve.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Terms cash.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., at the corner of Johnson and Jay sts., Brooklyn, rosewood, parlor and chamber furniture, of the best manufacture, satin, damask window and bed curtains, large size mantel and pier glass, with cornices and table to match, etagere, oak, library and hall furniture, rosewood French escritoire, cottage piano, large mahogany buffet and extension table, valuable oil-paintings, axminster, medallion, velvet and ingrain carpets, &c., &c. Catalogues on Tuesday, at salesroom.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPERB COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a magnificent country seat at Newburgh, Orange County, New-York. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, a short drive above Central Park.—A lady occupying her own house will accommodate a gentleman and wife or party of gentlemen; house is beautifully shaded, commanding a fine view of Harlem River; good stabling and accommodations for groom; it combines every comfort, both City and country, for which a liberal price will be expected; no children taken. Address HEIGHTS, Washington Heights Post-office.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE family, without other boarders, by a gentleman and his family for the Summer months; five rooms needed; distance from the City not to exceed 30 miles, on the Hudson River, or the Sound preferred, with frequent communication from the City. Address J. H. M., Box No. 1,032 General Post-office, with particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, two small children and nurse; farmhouse preferred, within easy distance of New-York by railroad. Address, with full particulars, G. W. F., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED BY parties wishing a pleasant location. Address S. G. BROOKS, Nyack, N. Y., or No. 3 Hanover-place, Brooklyn. References given and required.

REMOVALS.

FRENCH MILLINERY—REMOVAL.—MRS. J. R. DAVIDSON respectfully announces that she has removed her millinery establishment from No. 125 Bleecker-st. to No. 38 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts., where she has now on exhibition an unusually rich and elegant selection of Paris Summer Millinery.

C. H. MILLER & CO., MANUFACTURER'S AGENT for the American patent steel collars. Specimens, any size and style sent upon receipt of $1. Ties, scarfs, collars, &c., at wholesale, No. 337 Broadway, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging in Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
For flagging Thirty-second-street, north side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
For flagging east side of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets, and in Fifty-fifth-street, south side, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Twelfth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninety-fourth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Also, the lots on the north side of Thirty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as Ward numbers 1,063 and 3,218 to 3,228, all inclusive.
Also, all the lots at the south side of Fifty-fifth-street to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet, from the southeast corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue.
Also, those three lots on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., known as Ward numbers 471, 474, and 478.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 6, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
For grading Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For regulating and grading Seventieth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
For filling sunken lots in and between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Sixty-first-street, north side, near Tenth-avenue, known as Ward numbers One and Five, to Ten, all inclusive in block number One Hundred and Fifty.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
Also, all the lots included in the westerly half of blocks number Two Hundred and Twenty eight and Two Hundred and Twenty-nine, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets, near Second avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Courthouse, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
LOREN JONES,
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 4, 1864.

NOTICE TO EXEMPT FIREMEN.—THE attention of Firemen holding Exempt Badges is called to the following section of the law, relative to the same:
SECTION 7. Every Exempt Fireman receiving a Badge shall have the permission to wear the same renewed some time during the month of May in each year, otherwise such permission shall be deemed revoked, and the said commissioners may, at any time, revoke any permission so granted by them; but in case such permission is not renewed, or is revoked, it shall be the duty of such Exempt Firemen to restore the badge previously worn by him, to the said commissioners.
In accordance with the above section, the Clerks of the Board of Fire Commissioners will be in attendance at Firemen's Hall, on every TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, from seven to nine P. M. during the month of May, for the purpose of renewing Exempt Badges.
JNO. J. GORMAN, President.
CHARLES P. KNAPP,
R. P. H. ABELL,
} Clerks.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart for the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee, are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committe on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
} Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
The undersigned respectfully announces the opening of the Ocean House for the ensuing Summer, the latter part of June. The house is being put in proper order for the reception of guests, and no expense will be spared for the comfort of his patrons. In the appointments of the house it is the intention of the proprietor that they shall be in every respect first-class and worthy of a continuance of the highly appreciated patronage of last Summer. Many suites of rooms are already rented for the season. A plan of the house can be seen and rooms engaged, through the kindness of Mr. Kerner, at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

PAVILION HOTEL, ROCKAWAY, L. I.—The undersigned having leased this favorite hotel, it will be opened for the ensuing Summer on the 1st of June. Parties in town desiring to engage rooms or cottages, either with or without board, will find Mr. W. at the office of E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. from 12 to 2 P. M. on Wednesdays.
WALBRIDGE & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

An interest in a Foundry and Machine-shop in Saint Louis, Mo., for sale. A party with not less than $25,000, (a larger amount could be used to advantage,) desiring to invest in an old and well established foundry and machine-shop, in Saint Louis, Mo., now doing a large and profitable business, can purchase an interest therein, by addressing the undersigned, who will give all necessary information. By action of the State Convention, Missouri is now a free State, and her immense mineral wealth, developed by free labor, will make her one of the richest States in the West. The abundance of iron and coal in the immediate vicinity of the city, makes this a very desirable investment.
WM. H. MARKHAM,
Saint Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS requiring about $2,000; for a person satisfied with fair profit, it is a good chance; business established, with good customers. Address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO CAPITALISTS.—100 PER CENT. PER ANNUM guaranteed for an indefinite term of years, on an investment of $50,000. For full particulars, please call on Mr. WARD McLEAN, No. 19, Wall-st; or address Judge S., care of Box No. 2,150 Post-office.

MONEY IN IT.—AN ESTABLISHED BUTTER and Egg trade, together with the fixtures, for sale. Store to let cheap. A good money making business can be done. Call at No. 246 Bleecker-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons.
MONDAY, May 23, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, corner of Warren and West sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The U. S. M. side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
HENRY L. HEPBURN Commander,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-st.
For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.
N. B.—The EVENING STAR will follow, and sail on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander.
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 11, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct. No freight received, or bills lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO. No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde built steamship St. GEORGE, Capt. AIRD, is intended to sail for Liverpool on MONDAY, 9th inst., from Pier No. 47, N. R.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:
Cabin, $75. Intermediate, $50. Steerage, $35.
Payable in currency.
Apply to F. McDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new United States Mail Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, E. V. GAGER, commander, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 21, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. No freight received on day of sailing.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.—The fine fast-sailing A No. 1 Clyde-built steamship ST. ANDREW, Capt. SCOTT, is intended to sail for Glasgow on WEDNESDAY, (11th inst.,) from Pier No. 50, North River.
Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions: cabin, $75; intermediate, $50; steerage, $35, payable in currency. Apply to
F. MacDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR ALBANY—CHANGE OF PIER.—The DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, will, on and after WEDNESDAY, May 4, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., stopping for passengers at 30th-st. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves from Peck-slip, E. R., daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford express trains, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M. NIGHT LINE—Steamers leave at 11 P. M., arriving in New-Haven in time for all early morning trains.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing-Sing, Haverstraw, Grassey Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, Poughkeepsie, and Rondout. The steamer MARY POWELL, leaves Jay-st. Pier, every afternoon, at 3½.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:
Canteens.
Drums, Infantry.
Common Tent Pins.
Spades.
Mess Pans.
Camp Kettles.
Camp Colors.
Regimental Colors.
National Colors.
Infantry Trousers.
Uniform Hats.
Forage Caps.
Samples or specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the article they bid for. They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish. A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposal for furnishing," (here insert the article bid for,) and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person making the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, May 16, 1864, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit:
Sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh-avenue to west side Broadway; sewer in Minetta-street, from Bleecker to near Minetta-lane; sewer in Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to and through Fifty-fourth-street to near Seventh-avenue; sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to near Henry-street, and sewer in Monroe-street, between Market and Pike streets; also, for laying cross-walks in Avenue A, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue, at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue, at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; also, for cross-walks in Sixth-avenue, on the easterly side, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-seventh-street; and also, for cross-walks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street, and for a trap-block pavement in Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.
Specifications and blanks for the proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 3, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the name of the person presenting the same, the date of its presentation and the title of the work to which it relates, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of FRIDAY, May 13, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In Third-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Eighty-sixth-street; also, in Fortieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; and also in Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, and for the construction of the following sewers, to wit: In Seventieth-street, from Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to Seventy-fifth-street; also, in First-avenue, from Fifty-eighth to Sixtieth-street, with branch in Fifty-ninth-street to near Second-avenue; also, in Eighth-avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets; also, in Oliver street, between Chatham-square and Madison-street; and also in Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets. For further information, apply to the Contract Clerks at this office.
THOS. STEVENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1864.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing, and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

EXCURSIONS.

BIDDLES' AND DUDLEY'S GROVES and Woodbridge Park to let to excursion parties. Apply only to the proprietors, R. V. BONNELL & CO., 159 Front-st. Also, steamboats and barges to charter.

ALL IMPORTANT SURGICAL CASES, also piles, fistula, stricture, stone in the bladder, &c., deformities of eyes, nose and face, successfully treated by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Operating and Consulting Surgeon,
No. 691 Broadway, N. Y.

CRONDAL'S PATENT
PREPARED CORK MATTRESSES,
CUSHIONS, &c.
No. 706 Broadway, New-York.

OUR NEW STYLE CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.—A Solitaire California Diamond Ring, set in 18 carat gold, for $5, warranted.
ORIGINAL JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT of composition, gold plated, gold filled, solid silver, solid gold watches, is to be found at the ORIGINAL L. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway. Established 1845.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. NAVY.
AND
MARINE CORPS.
NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
CORNER CHAMBERS-ST. AND BROADWAY.
5,000 RECRUITS WANTED
FOR THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.
COUNTY BOUNTY OF $200 AND $160,
CASH DOWN FOR SAILORS,
AND
$300 FOR MARINES AND PRIZE MONEY.

THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES HAVING, in order to fill up the navy and marine corps authorized the raising of recruits for that branch of the service, and guaranteed that recruits for the navy and Marine Corps shall be counted on the quotas of the places where they elect to be credited, the same as if they were recruits for the army, the County Volunteer Committee have resolved to pay recruits for the navy and Marine Corps the following bounty, cash down, upon their being duly mustered into the service:

When enlisting for one year in the navy	$100
When enlisting for more than one year in the navy	$200
When enlisting for Marine Corps	$300

ANY PERSON BRINGING A RECRUIT FOR THE NAVY OR MARINE CORPS TO THIS OFFICE WILL RECEIVE A COUNTY PREMIUM OF $20.

PAY OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS.
Grade.

First or Orderly Sergeant	$20 per month.
All other Sergeants, each	17 per month.
Corporals	13 per month.
Drummers and Fifers	12 per month.
Privates in Barracks at Navy-yard	13 per month.
Privates at Sea	14 50 per month.

Seamen and ordinary seamen, who will be shipped for two years, will receive, in addition to the above bounty of $200, three months' pay in advance, and three months' extra pay as Government bounty.

The rates of wages are as follows:

First class Firemen	$30 per month.
Second-class Firemen	25 per month.
Coal-passers	18 per month.
Seamen	18 per month.
Ordinary Seamen	14 per month.
Landsmen	12 per month.
Boys	10 per month.

Boys will not be taken unless they are sixteen years of age, stout, in good health, and not below four feet eight inches in height. In all cases the consent of the parents or guardians must be first obtained.

The county bounty and the three months advance pay will be paid to all recruits, irrespective of class; and half-monthly pay can be left at home by application to the Paymasters of the vessels to which the recruits may be assigned.

All needful information can be obtained by applying at the Naval tent in the Park, and persons can be enlisted and sworn in at either of the following rendezvous, which are the only ones authorized by the Navy Department in this City.

All recruits thus enlisted, and receiving the bounties aforesaid, will be credited to the quota of the City and County of New-York.

CAPT. OSCAR BULLUS, U. S. N.,
No. 9 Cherry-st.
CAPT. EDWARD THOMSON, U. S. N.,
No. 346 Water-st.
LIEUT.-COMDG. JNO. McLEOD MURPHY, U. S. N.,
No. 14 State-st.
ACT'G-MASTER JOHN W. GOIN, U. S. N.,
No. 156 South-st.
CAPT. A. N. BREVOORT, U. S. M. C.,
No. 18 Bowery.
EDWARD P. MEEKER, U. S. M. C.
County Bounty Rooms, No. 18 Bowery.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1864.

N. Y. COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE NEW BUILDINGS,
Cor. Chambers-st. and Broadway.
Entrance on Broadway.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300 00
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional	100 00
Total	$400 00

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

☞ Any person bringing a recruit for the army to this office, will receive a premium of twenty dollars.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Auxiliary Member.
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and sixty-five dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1864.
CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.—HORSES suitable for cavalry purposes, between the ages of 5 and 10 may be presented for inspection at the Government Stables, on 28th-st.; $150 will be paid for each horse accepted; no mares received.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster.

THE CELEBRATED SADDLE-MARE *Kittie Clyde* is offered for sale. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing a fine animal, suitable for a lady or gentleman; she goes well to a pole or in single harness. Apply to Dr. CURTIS, at the Riding School, rear of Mansion House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, SHIFTING-top, light wagon, in excellent condition. Can be seen at the private stable, No. 109 West 24th-st.

HOTELS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will be open on the 1st day of June.
WM. J. FISH.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,
MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number" and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are broad, coarse business points. The engravings are fac-similes of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen; all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6 a No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge of registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent. on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SUPERB AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
MONDAY, MAY 9,
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF THE
BEAUTIFUL, ACCOMPLISHED AND GRACEFUL
YOUNG DANSEUSE,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
MLLE. ERNESTEIN,
from the
NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
the first representation of the
GRAND SERIO-COMIC DRAMA,
BELPHEGOR;
BELPHEGOR;
BELPHEGOR;
BELPHEGOR;
OR,
THE MOUNTEBANK AND HIS WIFE.
With new and beautiful scenery, costumes, music and dances.
Characters by Messrs. Nagle, Hadaway and Jamieson, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. France, Miss Alford and the entire company.
ACT 1. Village and French Fair—Belphegor, the Showman—Rustic Dance—Duet, "Happy and Gay"—Interior of Belphegor's Garret.
ACT 2. Gardens of the Duke de Montbazon—Grand Fête and Masquerade.
Pas de Folie .... Mlle. Louise and Miss Walby
GRAND PAS SEUL .... Mlle. ERNESTEIN
ACT 3. Palace of the Duke de Montbazon—The false De Rollac—A wife's devotion—Happiness of Belphegor and Madeline, his wife.
ILLUMINATED FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
Mr. HARRISON, Impromptu Singer, and MR. STOEPEL, with his WOOD AND STRAW INSTRUMENTS, between the acts.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
To be seen at all hours of the day and evening.
COLOSSAL GIANTS, AND DIMINUTIVE DWARFS,
MONSIEUR JOSEPH, ex officer of the French Army, and ANNA SWAN, the NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH,
Gen. GRANT, Jr., the smallest man living,
THREE ALBINO CHILDREN,
Aged 7 and 5 years and 4 months, never before exhibited.
Daily additions of rare and wonderful fish to the
BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA.
PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS and CHARTS,
by PROF. LIVINGSTON.
A JAPANESE MASKIN HOG.
MINIATURE SKATING POND.
Three TABLEAUX OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
Bridal Group of GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COM. NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN, in the costumes worn at the General's wedding.
PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, and others.
TWO LIVING PRAIRIE DOGS, from Colorado Territory, the only ones ever seen in this region.
THREE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
EACH WEIGHING OVER FOUR POUNDS.
A MONSTER SERPENT, 21 feet long.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE MUSICALLY-EDUCATED SEAL.
and innumerable other curiosities.
Admission to the whole, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. Front seats in the balcony and parquet, 25 cents extra; front seats for children under ten, 15 cents extra. Private boxes, $5; single seats in private boxes, 50c.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

HELLER'S MATINEE TO-DAY
AT 2 P. M.
SALON DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.
ROBERT HELLER
in his incomprehensible feats which fairly surpass all that spiritualists attempt or other magicians have at any time accomplished. Two feats of the series being mystic beyond all parallel.
THE SEEING ALL THINGS WITH THE INWARD EYE,
AND
THE COUCH OF THE ANGELS IN THE AIR.
GRAND PIANO-FORTE SOLOS on a Chickering's Grand, performed by Robert Heller, of the Royal Academy of Music, London.
NOTICE.—Robert Heller will soon expose the rope trick of the Davenport Boys, the apparatus being in process of construction. Evening Performance THIS EVENING. Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

LITTLE
CLARA FISHER
HAS
ARRIVED.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC.—"CHRIST WILL CARE FOR Mother Now," answer to "Who will Care for Mother Now?" This is one of the best songs we have published for a long time. Music by J. F. Weston. Price 30 cents. Chorus—Soon with angels you'll be marching,
With a crown upon your brow,
Free from care, and toil and danger,
Christ will care for mother now.
HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

PIRSSON'S PIANO-FORTES.—JAS. PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has reëstablished himself in the piano-forte business and invites attention to a fine stock of pianos at his warerooms, No. 478 Broadway, near Broome-st.

A TENOR, OF TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE in an Episcopal Quartette Choir, desires to make a new engagement; salary $200. Address TENOR, Box No. 2,155 Post-office, New-York.

NEW MUSIC—GEN. GRANT'S GRAND MARCH, with a beautiful vignette of the Hero, and a list of battles he has won. Music by JOS. RAFF. Price 40 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publisher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WATERS' CORAL HARP.—A NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOK of 160 pages of beautiful Hymns and Tunes. It contains many gems, such as "Shall we Know Each Other There?" "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "The Beautiful Shore," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "Leave Me with My Mother," "He Leadeth Me Beside Still Waters," "The Lion of Judah," "Lord Give Us Faith," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," and ten pieces composed by the late Stephen C. Foster, which alone are worth more than the entire cost of the book. Price, Paper Covers, 25 cents; $20 per 100; Bound, 30 cents; $25 per 100; Cloth Bound, Embossed Gilt, 40 cents; $35 per 100. Mailed at the retail price.
Published by HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THOSE EXQUISITE BOOKS WITH EXQUISITE ENGRAVINGS.—Send your address on a stamped envelope, and get a catalogue with full particulars. C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

ACCOUNTS, BOOKKEEPING, &C.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, prepares gentlemen practically for head bookkeepers in any business. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling and makes elegant and rapid business penmen in a few lessons.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, WELL QUALIFIED teacher of French and classics, a good English scholar, wishes an engagement in a family, City or country, or in a school; highest references. Address C. L., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

PROF. RAPHAEL WILL DELIVER THE first of a course of free lectures at University Building, corner of Waverley-place and Washington-square, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to a class of nurses preparing for the army. Subject—*Hemorrhage.* The public are invited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly. Good references. Call or address J. T., at Stelling's, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom. Apply at No. 15 East 37th-st., present place, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a private family; must be a good washer and ironer; come well recommended. Apply at No. 8 Barrow-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN AS coachman, to go a short distance in the country. A permanent place for a thoroughly capable and faithful man. Apply to MASON BROTHERS, No. 7 Mercer-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN BOY, say about 15 years old, in a lumber yard; one with some education and who is willing to make himself useful. Apply at the corner of 1st-av. and 39th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR OR FIVE good wool-sorters, for a mill in the country. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SON, No. 68 Pine-st.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS ENTRY CLERK; must be fully competent. Address Box No. 2,142 Post-office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN TO WORK IN THE garden; one who understands the care of horses and a cow. Apply at No. 563 Broadway, in the bank.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED—FOUDRINIER machine tenders and finishers wanted at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Del. Address, by mail, H. N. MOSELY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—A BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE TO attend a cigar-store. Apply in the cigar-store, No. 230 Bleecker-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A PURPLE RUSSIA leather POCKET-BOOK, containing about $100 in bills, silver pencil and two keys and a receipted bill. A liberal reward will be paid on returning it to Mrs. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place.

$200 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE RING, while getting out of an omnibus, at the corner of 28th-st. and 5th-av., a dark blue SAPPHIRE. The above reward will be paid for its delivery to E. W. BURR, jeweler, No. 573 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Will be produced, first time this season, with beautiful and appropriate scenery and costumes, Sheridan Knowles' great play of
THE WIFE;
A TALE OF MANTUA.

Julian St. Pierre	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lenardo Gonzaga { Princes of Mantua }	C. Fisher
Ferardo Gonzaga { Princes of Mantua }	Norton
Antonio, a Curate	
Lorenzo, an advocate of Rome	Mr. John Gilbert
Bartolo	Mr. Daly
Count Florio	Mr. G. Holland
Hugo, guardian to Mariana	Mr. Parkes
Advocate to Hugo	Mr. Pope
Courier	Mr. Browne
Sosmo	Mr. Quigley
Bernardo	Mr. Rosden
Mariana (first time here)	Mr. Williamson
Floribel	Miss Jane Coombs
	Miss Mary Barrett

TUESDAY—ROSEDALE, (117th time.)
WEDNESDAY—LONDON ASSURANCE.
THURSDAY—THE STRANGER.
FRIDAY—ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY—THE WIFE.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON
AND NEW-YORK CIRQUE,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIRD WEEK OF TRIUMPH
OF
SPALDING & ROGERS'
GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,
from South America and the West Indies, with
A GRAND CONCENTRATION OF
THE BEST ARTISTS AND HORSES
FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA,
in friendly competition in the same circle.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
at 2½ o'clock.
NOVELTIES ACCUMULATING,
INTEREST INCREASING,
EXCITEMENT CULMINATING.
HORSEMANSHIP OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
by the most expert, daring and graceful artists, male and female,
IN CHRISTENDOM.
GYMNASTICS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
by a small army of the most lithe and agile "Athletes" extant.
ACROBATICS BY A MAMMOTH TROUPE
of brave and skillful victors in many a warmly-contested Arenic Display.
EQUINE FEATS BY STEEDS
from both sides of the equator, who are "more than brute, and little less than human."
EQUILIBRISTIC EXPLOITS,
CALISTHENIC DISPLAYS,
EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLES
AND PETITE COMEDIES,
with all the innumerable etceteras of a
MODEL HIPPOTHEATRIC ENTERTAINMENT.
NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES.
Reserved Stalls, 75 cents; Dress Circle, 50 cents; children half price; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open—Afternoon, at 1¾; Evening, 7¼.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
FIRST READING
is unavoidably
POSTPONED
from TUESDAY, May 10, to
THURSDAY, May 12.

ERNESTEIN—BELPHEGOR—BARNUM'S.

FOR SALE.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SOUTH Bergen, N. J., two miles from Jersey City ferry by horse cars every ten minutes, containing every modern convenience; parlor, dining, library, reception, bathroom, ten bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, &c., together with three-quarters of an acre of land, handsomely laid out. The community the most social and respectable. Terms accommodating. Plots 78x350 for sale. Splendid view of the Bay. Apply to DR. PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, containing 25 acres of land, beautifully located half a mile from "Col. Blanch Station," on the Northern Railroad, New-Jersey, one hour's ride from New-York, and two miles from the Palisades on the Hudson River; has a fine garden, fruit trees, &c.; house, stable, and gardener's cottage newly, tastefully, and substantially built. Inquire of L. UNDERHILL, at Wm. Atwater's, No. 54 Howard-st.

HANDSOME BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Directly on Pelham and Eastchester Bays, consisting of 187 acres, to be divided into parcels to suit purchasers; high ground, commanding beautiful and extended views of Long Island Sound, 25 minutes' drive of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon depots; fifteen minutes of steamboat. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FINE MODERN and very desirable residence; 17 rooms, water, bath, gas, &c.; outbuildings complete; five acres choice land; great abundance of fruit, fine shade; evergreens, lawn, &c., for sale at a bargain.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 254 WEST 54TH-ST. FOR SALE.—Is in first-rate order and will be sold low. Possession immediately. Location good. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 50 FRANKLIN-st., 150 feet east of Broadway, with immediate possession. Apply, for further particulars, to the owner, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A COTTAGE CONTAINING seven rooms and a beautiful cellar, handsomely furnished, in the Town of Castleton, Staten Island, North Shore, within ten minutes' walk of steamboat landing, Factoryville; will be let for the Summer, say to the 1st of October; rent, $ 00 per month; possession given 1st of June, or sooner if required. For further particulars, inquire at No. 61 Broad-st., third floor, front office.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR. A furnished house at Passaic, N. J., situated on the river bank, within two minutes' walk of depot. The house is built of stone, completely furnished, and contains modern improvements. Has a grapery and conservatory, boat-house, &c., and about six acres of land attached. Apply to F. W. SMITH, at the office of E. D. Stanton, No. 2 William-st.

TO LET—A GOOD THREE STORY HOUSE, BETWEEN Union-square and Fifth-av., will be rented, partly furnished, except dentist's office and sitting room for $150 a month, until October next, after which the same without furniture will be let or leased. J. BISCO, No. 153 East 23d-st.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT, READY FURNISHED, from the 1st of June, a beautiful residence, near the first landing, (Quarantine,) containing 12 rooms; the grounds are handsomely laid out, containing fruit, flowers, &c. Address P. M. P., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED AND pleasantly situated cottage at Orange, New-Jersey; 11 rooms, garden, stable, &c. Apply to D. B. PENFIELD, No. 20 Pine-st., New-York.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

TO LET—A STORE IN 6TH-AV., BETWEEN 38th and 39th sts., No. 656. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ANY FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, and intending to be absent from the city during the next 5 or 6 months, may secure the best care for the same by letting it at a fair price, for the occupancy of a gentleman, wife (no children) and servant. Address, immediately, HOUSEKEEPER, Box 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, with 3 or 4 acres of land, and a house suitable for a gentleman's family of five persons, within one hours' ride of New-York; terms must be moderate. Address E. J. SPINK, No. 5 Beekman-st.

ANY PERSON GOING TO EUROPE BEFORE the 1st of July, and having a furnished house they would like to dispose of, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 645 General Post-office.

MEDICAL.

HYPOCHONDRIACISM, HYSTERICS, etc., are the results of self-abuse, in various ways. These diseases are acquired, not only by nervous women, but very often by the masculine sex. Those who have nothing to do, and whose great object in life is to "kill time," as well as those whose hard necessities compel an amount of anxiety and toil, which overtasks the mental energies, are often "haunted much by visions strange—the spectres manifold of murdered hours;" for the "infringement of moral laws" is just as certain to bring discomposure, unrest and anguish upon the mind, as physical injury give pain to the body. These all arise from a disturbed condition of the nervous, or electrical state of the human organism, and are treated by Dr. JONES with eminent success. Office No. 142 8th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GOOD PLAIN BOARD WANTED—IN A pleasant, healthy, country place, by a gentleman, wife, two children and nurse; location not to be more than an hour and a half from the City by railroad. Terms must be moderate. Address W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Rooms to let, with full or partial board, also a handsome extension parlor, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITH partial board; very desirable apartments and location. Address Box No. 5,185 Post-office, when full particulars will be given.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES FRANCIS WESTERN, A SOLICITOR, who left London in September, 1854, and who, it is believed, came to New-York, is informed that his three brothers and his eldest sister are dead, and he is requested to communicate with his parents at Bath. Should he desire immediate particulars of his family, he can apply to CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., Counsellor, at No. 43 Pine-st., New-York. If Mr. WESTERN be dead, any particulars about him would be thankfully received by Mr. EDWARDS.

THE HEIRS OF THE LATE GEORGE RAMSEY, of Buenos Ayres, will please call on Messrs. NATH. D. CARLILE & SON, No. 180 Pearl-st.

GEN. BUTLER'S COLUMN.

Continued from the First page.

discovered that the gallant Graham had passed the place unmolested. The naval vessels, however, with excessive caution, had come to a dead stop at least two miles below. This seeming temerity of Admiral Lee was tacitly chided by Gen. Butler's unarmed transports. They steamed gallantly past and up to the landing at the Point. As I before mentioned, Hinck's Division of negroes was the first to land, and the *Grayhound* came up just in time to see the first of the disembarkment.

For a few moments there was considerable anxiety felt as to the reception we should get. A rebel flag flaunted from a staff on the hill-top just above the landing, and to the right in a tower were rebel signal officers busily engaged in telegraphing. Capt. Sturgis and Ensign Harris, of Graham's Marine Brigade, sent some well-directed shots in the line of the signal-tower, and the communication was suddenly abbreviated. A few rebels then rushed toward the flagstaff to lower their banner, but some of the negroes, anticipating their intention, and being desirous of having the satisfaction of lowering the flag themselves, fired a few shots which sent the rebels flying. One rebel came down the hill with a white handkerchief which he waved industriously and was respected. A white shirted negro on horseback galloped briskly round the beach and joined his comrades on the Lincoln gunboats. The flag-of-truce steamer *City of New-York*, which left Fortress Monroe, yesterday, was near the landing, with the large emblem of her peaceful mission flying. With her our fleet had no communication, and every care was taken that the rebels should have no shadow of a chance to accuse us of violating its sacred character by commencing hostilities under its operation. Major Mulford, the officer in command of the truce, stood up stoicably and imperturbably, with folded hands, giving no sign of knowing his comrades in the fleet, and passing no hint to them of possible danger from the shore.

THE NAVAL FORCES.

Following are the names of the vessels of Admiral Lee's squadron, which accompanied the army up the river: The *Malvern*, (flagship,) the monitors *Tecumseh*, *Canonicus*, *Saugus*, *Onondaga* and *Atlanta*—the sight of the last must be tantalizing to the enemy—the double-enders *Eutaw*, *Mackinaw* and *Osceola*, and *Commodore Morris*, *Hunchback*, *Commodore Jones*, *Dawn*, *Delaware*, *Putnam* and *Shawshee*.

REBEL GUNBOATS.

The army gunboats on rounding Turkey Bend discovered a rebel steamer reconnoitering. Chase was made, but Jonny Secesh opened his steam valves and started for home. He could not be overhauled.

H. J. W.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Saturday, May 7.

GUERRILLA ATTACK.

As the train from Brandy Station was on the way down this morning, when about three mills this side of Bull Run, it was fired into by guerrillas concealed in the woods. A volley was returned by the guard on the train.

TESTIMONIAL TO SPEAKER COLFAX.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at Speaker Colfax's residence to-night, it being the occasion of the presentation to him by his Indiana friends of a costly service of silver, as a testimonial for his unswerving faithfulness to principle and to duty.

The Commissioner of the Currency, Mr. McCulloch, made an exceedingly appropriate and patriotic speech, which was replied to by the honored recipient in a manner not less appropriate and impressive. He said he desired no other inscription upon his tomb than that he always endeavored to perform his duty.

The company were bountifully entertained after the interesting ceremonies were concluded.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The nomination of Brig.-Gen. Edward R. S. Canby, of the United States Volunteers, for Major-General, was sent to the Senate to-day and immediately confirmed. He left the city to-day to enter upon his new command.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations as Brigadier-Generals: Col. Daniel H. Rucker, Col. Robert Allen, Lieut.-Col. Rufus Ingalls, and Col. John W. Turner.

The Senate also confirmed Delano T. Smith and Elisha P. Fury to be Tax Commissioners for the State of Tennessee; Charles K. Wells to be Postmaster at Milwaukee; Medoram Crawford to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Oregon, and Abraham Bennett, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Indians at Kickapoo Agency.

The Senate also confirmed the following: First Lieut. John B. Campbell, of the Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, to be Assistant-Quartermaster, and Capt. Elisha H. Ludington, of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Major.

PROVINCIAL TONNAGE FEES.

The State Department has been officially informed that hereafter all vessels entering St. Johns, Newfoundland, are to pay a tonnage fee of five cents per ton, in addition to the twenty-five cents now charged, for light dues, which, with the pilotage, will make the port charges amount to about thirty-eight to forty cents.

THE INDIANS.

A recently passed law makes provision for the permanent settlement of the Indians of Utah in the Venta Valley, in that Territory. It appropriates thirty thousand dollars for agricultural improvements, to enable them to become self-sustaining.

THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF DECATUR.

No information has been received here in relation to a reported capture of Decatur, Ala., by the rebel Forrest, and murder of the garrison. It is believed to be a canard.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Saturday, May 7.

The President *pro tem.* presented the resignation of Rev. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain.

Mr. Ramsey, of Michigan, (Union,) introduced a bill making an additional grant of land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to a point between Big Stone Lake and the mouth of the Sioux Wood River. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate at 12½ o'clock, went into Executive Session, and continued therein until 4¾.

On the reopening of the doors, a resolution of Mr. Hale, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the record of the Wilkes Court-martial was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

Launching of the Steam-battery "Chimo."

Boston, Friday, May 6.

The iron-clad steam-battery *Chimo* was successfully launched from Adams' ship-yard in South Boston, at 11 o'clock last night, the tide being favorable at that hour. The *Chimo* is the first of twenty-two batteries ordered by the Government on new models. She is turreted, will carry two heavy guns, and when laden will draw only six and a half feet of water.

Launch of the Iron-Clad Steam-Battery Casco.

Boston, Saturday, May 7.

The iron-clad steam-battery *Casco* was successfully launched to-day from the Atlantic Works, East Boston. She is of the same model as the *Chimo*, which was launched Thursday night.

Fire at Chicago.

Chicago, Saturday, May 7.

A fire broke out in No. 71 Randolph-street, this morning, destroying Eggleston's furniture store and Buffum's boot and sho store. Loss $50,000, of which $25,000 is insured in Buffalo.

The Damascus Outward Bound.

Portland, Me., Saturday, May 7.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Forrest's Cut-throats Defeated by Gen. Sturgis.

The Rebels Driven from their Intrenchments Near Bolivar.

Cairo, Friday, May 6—P. M.

The steamer *Hillman* has arrived here with one day later advices from Memphis.

The advance of Gen. Sturgis' cavalry, 700 strong, with two pieces of artillery, encountered a band of Forrest's men, 1,000 strong, near Bolivar, Tenn., on the south side of the Hatchie River, on Monday last.

A severe fight took place, lasting two hours, and resulting in the rebels being driven from their entrenchments, when they retreated across the river, through Bolivar, destroying the bridge behind him.

It is reported that Forrest was present in the fight. He is beating a rapid retreat into Mississippi.

Gen. Sturgis is in hot pursuit.

Our loss was two killed and ten wounded.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Reported Capture of Gen. Steele's Wagon Train Confirmed—Alarm at Little Rock.

Cairo, Friday, May 6.

We have highly important news from the Southwest.

On the 25th ultimo, a wagon train, consisting of two hundred and forty wagons, was captured by the rebels while returning to Pine Bluff, together with the escort, under the command of Col. Drake, comprising the Twenty-sixth Iowa Regiment, the Seventy-seventh Ohio Regiment, and the Forty-third Indiana Regiment, with four pieces of artillery.

Gen. Steele left Camden for Little Rock on the 26th ult., being out of supplies. On the 30th he crossed the Saline River. Before the crossing he was attacked by the rebels under Gen. Fagan, and during the evening a portion of the rebel cavalry crossed above there, and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock, causing a great deal of alarm.

Gen. Steele, during the whole march in his retreat, was harassed by the rebels, but he was able to keep them from doing him material injury. He found it, however, necessary to destroy his trains and demolish every bridge behind him, as he passed rapidly along.

On the 1st of May, Gen. Steele's main force was within forty miles of Little Rock, and his cavalry had reached that place.

Officers recently from Little Rock report that place and Pine Bluff were safe, the latter point having been strengthened by three hundred men under Gen. Andrews.

In the attack made by the rebels on Gen. Steele's forces, while crossing the Saline River, Maj. Atkinson and Lieut. Henry were killed. The loss is heavy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Depletion of Troops to Reinforce Lee—Female Bread Riot in Savannah, etc., etc.

Fort Monroe, Saturday, May 7.

Port Royal papers of the 5th state that Florida, Georgia and South Carolina are nearly depleted of rebel troops, who have been sent north to join Lee's army.

Admiral Dahlgren had arrived at Hilton Head.

A torpedo was discovered in the St. John's River, on the 3d, with a dead negro attached to it.

A great female riot occurred in Savannah, on the 17th ult. The women collected in a body, with arms, and marched the streets in a procession, demanding bread or blood. They seized food wherever it could be found.

The soldiers were called out, and after a brief conflict the ringleaders were put in jail.

The rebels had been making demonstrations at Charleston, but were shelled out by our gunboats.

From Cincinnati.

A FIRE—THE DRAFT.

Cincinnati, Saturday, May 7.

The building on Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, known as "Palace Garden," was destroyed by fire this morning.

Among the drafted in the Twenty-second Ward yesterday, were T. Buchanan Read, F. B. Plympton and E. Henderson, editors of the *Commercial*.

The draft in the Third Ward takes place on Monday.

Gens. Canby, French and Keyes.

Gen. Canby has been appointed a Major-General by the President, and ordered to the command of the Departments of Louisiana and Arkansas, and not of all the troops west of the Mississippi River, as erroneously stated.

Maj.-Gens. French and Keyes have been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of the President.

OBITUARY.

William Saar, Pianist.

It is our painful duty to-day to record the death of a very promising and talented young man—William Saar, the pianist, who died in Havana on Thursday, April 28, at the age of 26 years.

His brief life has been totally devoted to music. Mr. Saar was born in Vienna, but when a child his parents emigrated to this country, and have ever since been residents of New-York. The young Saar showed in his early youth unusual taste and talent for music, and received, therefore, a thorough musical education—first from his father, Mr. Donat Saar, a well-known instructor, and at a later period, when further advanced, from European masters, by Kulack, in Berlin, and Moscheles, in Leipsic. After his return to this country, some five years ago, Mr. Saar played with great success at one of the Philharmonic concerts, and gave subsequently a series of "chamber concerts," in alliance with Robert Goldbeck and other artists. His piano compositions are numerous, but all as yet in manuscript. We only mention a concerto, which is pronounced to be excellent by musical authorities.

Not a year ago the young pianist received an invitation from the Directors of the Philharmonic Concerts to play at one of their performances, and while in his endeavors to study for this occasion he overtaxed his physical abilities and ruptured a blood vessel. Since that time his health declined, and the last hope his physician and parents had was in a change of climate. He, therefore, embarked for Havana at the beginning of the Winter. But it was of no avail; athropos cut short his thread of life, without listening to the prayers of his aged parents, whose only hope and pride he was. Mr. Harry Steinway—in whose arms he died, and who deserves the praise of all for the faithful friendship he bestowed upon the deceased—will bring on his compositions and effects. The body had to be interred in the sandy ground of Havana, as the physician who embalmed bodies happened to be sick, and the heat is too intense there to allow bodies to remain lying more than twenty-four hours.

As a musician, Mr. Saar was too arduous, and possessed, perhaps, of too much zeal to endure the reverses and hardships of the life of an artist; personally he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. A funeral testimonial will probably take place soon, given by the profession and his friends, to show their regard to their late associate and friend, and give a mark of sympathy to the deeply afflicted parents.

Probably Fatal Stabbing Affray.—At about 6 o'clock last evening, an altercation arose between Patrick O'Shea and Wm. Hammell, in Clark's liquor-store, No. 45 Henry-street, which resulted in O'Shea being so seriously stabbed in the abdomen that it is feared the injuries will prove fatal. It appears the parties were friends, and had been drinking together in the liquor-store, when a wrestling match was proposed and accepted. In the wrestle Hammel was thrown, which so incensed him that he drew a knife and attacked O'Shea, stabbing him so severely in the abdomen that the intestines of the wounded man protruded. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeon in attendance gave but slight hopes for his recovery. In the excitement of the stabbing, Hammel fled, and up to a late hour last night had not been arrested, although the Seventh Precinct Police are searching diligently for him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Street Department Contracts.

On Thursday, bids were opened at the Street Department for several jobs. The following is a statement of each job, the number of bidders for it, time allowed in which to do it, and the total sum at which it was taken:

Regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-fourth-street, between Avenues A and B, and to flag a space four feet wide through the same, where it is not already flagged—4 bids; time, 45 days; to J. D. Moore, at $2,235.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth-avenue, and flag the same full width where not already done—7 bids; time, 20 days; to John S. Masterson, at $301 98.

Regulating and grading and setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide—5 bids; time, 20 months; to T. Crimmins, at $18,542 34.

Regulating and grading, and setting curb and gutter stones, in Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, where required—4 bids; time, 65 days; to Wm. A. Cumming, at $1,019 83.

Regulating and grading West-street, between Hammond and Hoboken streets; also setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in West-street, from Hammond to the south side of Hoboken-street—6 bids; time, 3 months; to J. Rourke, at $1,293 15.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenue, and flag four feet wide, where necessary—6 bids; time, 25 days; to J. D. Moore, at $1,045 02.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Eighteenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, and flagging four feet wide where not already done—6 bids; time, 4 months; to J. D. Moore, at $6,098 24.

Same work in Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, was withdrawn by the Street Commissioner.

Same in Sixty-second-street, from Third to Lexington avenue—5 bids; time, 15 days; to T. Crimmins, at $585 66.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and flagging four feet wide where not already done—4 bids; time, 15 days; to P. Morris, at $629 52.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on westerly side of Seventh-avenue, from Greenwich-avenue to West Twelfth-street, and on east side of Greenwich-avenue, from Seventh-avenue to West Twelfth-street, and flag full width where not already done—4 bids; time, 15 days; to Wm. A. Cumming, at $641 02.

Flagging full width the sidewalk of Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, where not already done—4 bids; time, 50 days; to John S. Masterson, at $1,821 71.

Filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues—6 bids; time, 4 months; to Patrick Farley, at $1,191 90.

Rebuilding, widening and extending pier No. 46 North River—1 bid; time, 120 days; to D. Babcock, at $44,300.

The City Inspector and His Department.

Wednesday, City Inspector Boole suggested to the Common Council, the means by which to rid the City of the pest of fat-boiling establishments. It appears that the ordinances in regard to this class of nuisances, which are treated as being dangerous to the health of the City, extend only to bone-boiling—in fact, covering nearly all things in the manufacturing line, that produce stench, which might engender disease, except fat-boiling. It is to this particular kind of nuisance that Mr. Boole has called the attention of the Common Council; and he has suggested, as the most effectual method of securing an undoubted power to drive it beyond the limits of the City, that the Board of Health be convened. Promptly conceding the merit of the suggestion, both Boards of the Common Council yesterday adopted a resolution requesting Mayor Gunther to convene the Board of Health, whose power in respect to protecting the health of the City is unlimited. Mr. Boole says he has done all that lies in his power as City Inspector to abate the evil of fat-boiling in the City, but that his prerogatives have not allowed him to restrict it to any material degree. It now remains with the Mayor to decide whether the reform suggested shall be promptly carried out, for it looks as though the Common Council desire to go straight ahead, and to aim directly at the abolishment of the evil, else they would not have so quickly responded to the suggestion of the City Inspector.

The Street Cleaning.

At the request of the Mayor the Comptroller and City Inspector met him at his office yesterday, to take steps to contract out the work of cleaning the streets, as required by the City Tax Law. The Corporation Counsel was also present. The result of the meeting was to direct the Corporation Counsel to prepare forms of proposals and specifications for the contract. Subsequently the Comptroller and City Inspector visited the City Chamberlain, when arrangements were made by which the expenses for street cleaning thus far incurred this year will be paid some time during this week. The Chamberlain agreed to make the payments and risk the chance of getting a return of the money sooner or later. This is fortunate for the street cleaners, who were growing very impatient for their money, and threatened, a few days ago, to stop all work if their pay was not forthcoming soon.

The City Appropriation Ordinance.

Mayor Gunther had not signed the City General Appropriation Ordinance up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the impression prevailed that he would sign it in a day or so. As soon as it is signed, Comptroller Brennan will begin to pay. Salaries will be paid first. The Comptroller has taken every pains to give the City officials their due at the earliest possible moment. The warrants for the salaries are all drawn for the months of January, February, March and April. Other payments he will be obliged to exercise some discrimination about, as some of the appropriations are inadequate to meet last year's arrearages, let alone claims upon them incurred this year. It is his intention to consider the needs of the claimants, and the justness of their claims, and pay out accordingly.

Commissioners of Health.

This body met yesterday at noon, at the call of the President, (Mayor Gunther,) but no business was transacted further than to discuss, conversationally, the power of the board, in conjunction with the City Inspector, to abate and abolish nuisances. The basis of the talk was a verbal opinion of the Corporation Counsel, given about a month ago, and which was recorded upon the minutes of the board. The point aimed at was how to banish the fat-boiling establishments and other similar nuisances from the City. City Inspector Boole, it is understood, expressed an earnest desire to get rid of them before the hot Summer weather comes round, and, to accomplish the work, he seeks to be supported by strong power, so that he may not be made personally liable for his action. He urged that the only way in which the reform could be thus effected was to have the authority of the Board of Health for carrying it out. He has made the same suggestion to the Common Council, who have adopted a resolution requesting the Mayor to convene the Board of Health. The subject was finally put off for further discussion on Monday.

The Tax Commissioners.

THE NEW BOARD ORGANIZED.

The new board met yesterday morning in the Commissioners' office and organized, Mr. J. W. Allen being appointed President. Mr. Allen then formally demanded of Messrs. Williamson and Brown the books, papers, keys of safe, &c., at the same time informing them of the organization of the new board and his election. Mr. Williamson, however, on behalf of the old board refused to give up the keys.

The members of the new board then instructed the deputies to proceed with the office business as usual, but to report to them.

The old board held a meeting yesterday, Mr. Allen not being present they will hold another meeting on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, and Mr. Allen has been notified then to appear.

Patriot Orphan Home.

The New-York Ladies' Educational Union have purchased a beautiful and commodious property in Flushing, L. I., where they have permanently established their institution for the protection and education of the children of our soldiers, both of the army and navy. The building will accommodate *three hundred*. They have now in charge *one hundred*, and daily applicants are begging, through parents or friends, to be admitted. The ladies are anxious to relieve the wants of these little ones whose natural protectors have fallen on the battle-field or lie in hospital disabled from wounds, and they appeal to our citizens for assistance. They want contributions of money, of clothing, of provisions of every sort, and so fast as they shall receive the aid required, so fast will they most gladly admit the boys and girls of our patriots, and be unto them both father and mother so far as possible. Send all donations to "Receiving Office," Patriot Orphan Home, No. 14 Bible House, Astor-place, to which place address all communications.

Mrs. WM. TOPPING, President.
Mrs. Wm. J. Haddock, Treasurer.
Mrs. Edward Fitch, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., President Board Counsellors.
Rev. Peter Stryker, Secretary.

Election of Officers of the Produce Exchange Company.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, held May 2, 1864, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—F. M. French. Vice-President—Wm. H. Newman. Treasurer—Edward Cromwell. Secretary—Samuel Nimmons. Also the following Standing Committees. Finance Committee—Edward Cromwell, John B. Wright, Wm. H. Newman. Building Committee—Stephen D. Harrison, George D. Cragin, Peter Rice, Robert J. Randolph, Edward Cromwell.

Harbor Defences.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., were Friday afternoon mustered into the service of the United States for thirty days, by Capt. Barstow, United States Army. The regiment received their uniforms in the morning, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they formed line, and marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they embarked, on their way to Forts Richmond and Tompkins, which they are to garrison.

The regiment numbered nearly 500 men, and their fine appearance and soldierly bearing attracted much attention.

The following is a correct list of the officers:

Colonel, Ossian D. Ashley; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles M. Catlin; Major, N. W. S. Catlin; Surgeon, Henry Slack; Assistant Surgeon, J. M. Purdy; Engineer, H. J. Scudder; Quartermaster, J. A. Timpson; Adjutant, A. G. Montgomery, Jr.; Paymaster, Walter Roome; Commissary of Subsistence, T. W. Morris.

Company A—Captain, Charles G. Chapman; First Lieutenant, John Fullager; Second Lieutenant, F. Hart.

Company B—Captain, Thomas Stephenson; First Lieutenant, G. W. Bolster; Second Lieutenant, J. H. Dingman.

Company C—Captain, W. B. Oliver; First Lieutenant, E. S. Chesbro; Second Lieutenant, Calvin Noyes.

Company D—Captain, William H. Farrar; First Lieutenant, George M. Dusenbury; Second Lieutenant, A. D. Shaw.

Company E—Captain, E. W. Reynolds; First Lieutenant, A. Wheelan; Second Lieutenant, Earnest de Morets.

Company F—Captain, George W. Lyon; First Lieutenant, A. S. Terry; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Davies, Jr.

Company G—Captain, A. A. Drake; First Lieutenant, H. Galpin; Second Lieutenant, J. W. Davies, Jr.

Company H—Captain, J. W. Waring; First Lieutenant, D. B. Seaver; Second Lieutenant, Joseph F. Waller.

Company I—Captain, J. T. Underhill; First Lieutenant, A. D. Hodgeman; Second Lieutenant, C. W. Starr.

Company K—Captain, W. O. Roome; First Lieutenant, Charles Secor; Second Lieutenant, Richard Blake.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, May 3, 1864.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the decision of his Honor Judge Dowling, in the matter of the charge preferred against me by Hamlin, Green & Co.

It will be observed that after a long and tedious examination the complainants failed to substantiate their charge, whereupon the case was promptly dismissed. Very respectfully,

OSCAR G. BERNARD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Five Men Drowned—Four of them Unknown.—An unknown man, about forty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, stout built, with long, dark hair and whiskers, was found floating in the water at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River. Deceased was dressed in a black coat and pants, brown vest, gray woolen stockings and laced shoes. Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body.... The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, East River. Inasmuch as there were no marks of violence on the body, a verdict of death from drowning was rendered. Deceased was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches in height; was dressed in black pants, blue flannel shirt, and army shoes. He had a leather strap about his body.... Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of Beach-street, N. R. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height; dark hair and goatee. His dress consisted of a white muslin shirt and a dark coat, pants and vest. The body had been in the water several weeks.... Another unknown man was found in the water at the foot of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, E. R. The body had been in the water but a few hours. He was five feet six inches in height, had straight brown hair and hazel eyes. Deceased, who was obviously an Irish laborer, had on when found, corduroy pants and around his waist a leather strap.... Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body of Thomas Syms, a porter, employed recently at No. 8 Beaver-street, who was drowned at the foot of Whitehall-street, in consequence of accidentally falling overboard while intoxicated.

Detention of the Steamer Mexico.—The steamer *Mexico*, Capt. Crowell, lying at Pier No. 13, North River, bound for Havana, was detained yesterday afternoon by the Custom-house authorities on suspicion that a portion of her cargo was contraband of war. Five cases of rifled muskets were found on the deck, and other circumstances connected with the lading of the vessel gave rise to the suspicions causing her seizure. Her captain asserts that he refused to take the arms aboard, and had no intention of so doing.

Union State Convention.

A Union State Convention will be held at the City of Syracuse on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF MAY, 1864, at 12 M., to choose delegates to the National Union Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President of the United States.

All Union Electors of the State of New-York, who desire the unconditional maintenance of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the complete suppression of the existing rebellion, with the cause thereof, by a vigorous war and all apt and efficient means, are invited to send from each Assembly District three delegates to represent them in said convention—such delegates to be chosen at conventions called by the respective Union Local Committees heretofore organized. Dated Albany, March 28, 1864.

CHARLES JONES,	WM. R. STEWART,
JAMES KELLY,	H. D. ROBERTSON,
J. B. DUTCHER,	J. O'DONNELL,
HAMILTON HARRIS,	W. S. LINCOLN,
J. W. FREEMAN,	F. B. FISHER,
JOHN A. COOKE,	WM. GLEASON,
B. USHER,	ISAAC FULLER,
N. LAPHAM,	JAMES C. JACKSON,
D. V. BERRY,	C. D. TRACY,
M. S. CUSHMAN,	J. M. SCHERMERHORN,
FRANK HISCOCK,	L. D. COBB.
BENJAMIN FIELD,	

In pursuance to the above call, at a meeting of the UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City and County of New-York, held at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty third-street, on Thursday evening, May 5, 1864, the following resolutions and call for the Primary Election were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in accordance with the call of the National Union Committee, and in pursuance of the recommendation of the Union Committee of the State of New-York, that all Union organizations heretofore recognized by said Central Committee be requested to meet and select three delegates from each Assembly District, to meet at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, in a State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 7th day of June, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That the Union Central Committee of the City of New-York, now and heretofore recognized, and at this time represented in the National and State Central Committees, do order that the various Union Ward Associations now represented in the Central Committee of this City shall meet at their usual places of meeting, or at such other places as the Ward Associations may select in their respective Wards, on the evening of the 10th of May, for the purpose of holding a Primary Election to choose three Delegates and three Alternates to represent each Assembly District in this City to a State Convention, such Primary Election to be held in accordance with the rules herein stated; and, in view of the exigencies of the times, this Central Committee earnestly recommend to the Union Ward Associations throughout the City and County to cordially invite all loyal Union men to sink for the time all differences and rally to the support of the Government in its efforts to put down organized treason, which for the last three years has threatened the existence of our beloved Union and the rights of man, and that all Union-loving voters be requested to unite with the Associations in the various Wards in selecting to the State Convention such delegates who are known for their integrity of character and loyalty to the Union, and to elect such men only to represent the Assembly Districts in this City; and that the various Ward Associations be requested to meet in their respective Wards on or before the 10th day of May, and make such arrangements as they may deem necessary to enroll such Union men of their Wards as shall pledge themselves to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations, north of Fourteenth-street, meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent each Assembly District within that portion of the City to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864. And be it further

Resolved, That the Union Ward Associations south of Fourteenth-street shall meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 18, at 7½ o'clock, and elect by ballot one Delegate from each election district in the Ward, said Delegates to meet in the Assembly Districts lying south of Fourteenth-street, to elect three Delegates and three Alternates, to represent said Districts in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 25th day of May, 1864.

Resolved, That the President of the Ward Association, or in his absence the proper officer of the association, shall appoint at least three inspectors, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes, and report the same to the association, and when approved by the officers of the association, said officers and inspectors, or a majority thereof, shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected.

The election shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Ward Associations have conducted the elections heretofore, and in pursuance of the regulations of the Central Committee of 1864, continued in force up to this time.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such delegates unless such voter resides in the Ward in which he offers to vote.

The Inspector of Election shall keep a careful record of the names of all persons voting, and certify to the same.

The Chairman and Secretary of the Assembly Conventions, south of Fourteenth-street, shall sign the credentials of the delegates elected to the State Convention, to be held in Syracuse, May 25, 1864.

At the primary election on the 18th inst., the polls shall be opened at 7½ o'clock in each Ward, and close at 9 o'clock P. M.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by the officer of the association in at least two daily papers, for at least two days previous to the election.

The Assembly District Conventions, south of 14th-st., shall meet on THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock, at the following named places:

Districts.

- I—No. 27 Greenwich-st.
- II—Golden's Hall, corner Franklin and Centre sts.
- III—Franklin-st., adjoining Fifth Ward Hotel.
- IV—Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
- V—Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st.
- VI—No. 274 Grand-st.
- VII—Jefferson Market.
- VIII—Corner of Pitt and Broome sts.
- X—Lincoln Hall.
- XII—No. 21 Avenue D.

WILLIAM A. DARLING, President.

Henry H. Huelat, }
Charles H. Hall, } Secretaries.

Evening Exchange.

10,000	American Gold.	171	200	Reading R.......	127⅞
30,000	do.......s3	171¼	100	M. S.& N.I.R....b5	88
30,000	do........	171½	100	Cleve. & Tol.R....	145¾
15,000	do........	171⅜	600	do........	146¼
40,000	do........	171¾	100	Rock Island......	106½
10,000	do.......s3	171¾	100	do........	106¾
50,000	do........	172	100	do.......s30	106
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100	Northwestern......	51½
100	Erie R........	108	100	do.......b5	52
100	do........	108¼	100	Fort Wayne......	107

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, May 7, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 30 bbls. Ashes, 14,613 bbls. Flour, 1,334 bbls. and 1,123 bags Corn Meal, 303 bush. Wheat, 82 bush. Corn, 8,275 bush. Rye, 6,132 bush. Oats, 692 bush. Malt, 3,593 pkgs. Provisions, and 423 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet at $9 50 for Pots and $11 50 (nominally) for Pearls, per 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 417 bbls., including 411 bbls. Pots and 6 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is inactive at former prices. We quote Java at 52c.@53c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 44c.@46c.; Rio at 44c.@47c.; St. Domingo at 41c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is in limited demand, lower, and unsettled. Strict Middlings at 83c.@84c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 900 bales.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at, in the main, previous quotations. Dry Cod, $6 62c.@$7 12c. ℘ cwt.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive at a further reduction of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl., the market closing quite heavily. Sales since our last, 7,600 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 70@$6 95; poor to choice Extra State at $7@$7 40, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 30@$7 65, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$6 95
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship-brands.	7 30	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 70	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 50	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@10 50

Southern Flour continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last, 1,000 bbls., at $7 40@$7 90 for poor to $8 00@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy and lower; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 05@$8 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet at $5 40@$6 90 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $6 25@$6 30 for Jersey, and $6 60@$6 70 for Brandywine ℘ bbl. Total sales, 550 bbls. Also small lots of Brandywine in puncheons at $31.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and quoted down (nominally) 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel. No important sales transpired. We quote Amber Western at $1 73 @$1 78; Red Western at $1 68@$1 72; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 65@$1 68; Milwaukee Club at $1 62@$1 65; Chicago Spring at $1 60@$1 64. Corn continues quiet, but held very firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,500 bushels at $1 39 for Mixed Western, and $1 40 @$1 40½ for Yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at $1 53@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Oats are in less request, but quoted firmer. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 90c.@92c. ℘ bushel, the market closing heavily. Barley is in moderate demand at $1 35@$1 55, as extremes, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 60 ℘ bushel. Canadian Peas $1 25@$1 30. Beans $2 62½@$2 90 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand at $1 50@$1 80 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in limited request at 18c.@30c. for poor to choice ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts this week have been liberal, (72,189 hides, and 4 bales do.) Sales moderate, comprising 47,500 hides. Included in the sales, according to Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer, were 3,400 Buenos Ayres, 22@26 ℔s., 32c., cash, usual selection: 500 Monte Video, 23 ℔s., 29c., in bond, usual selection; 23,600 California, 22 ℔s., 32c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,100 Sandwich Islands, Dry Salted, 28 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 Aspinwall, 19 ℔s., 28½c., cash, usual selection; 530 Tampico, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 3,700 Vera Cruz, 30 ℔s., on private terms; 1,640 Pernambuco, Dry Salted, 30 ℔s., on private terms; 930 Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 1,000 Savanilla, 25 ℔s., on private terms; 1,300 Western, 22@23 ℔s., 25c.@26c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 4,600 Wet Salted California, 45 ℔s., on private terms; 1,200 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 45 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Western Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., 13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 700 City Slaughter, 70 ℔s., 13½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 385,400 dry Hides, 3,700 wet salted do., and 200 bales East India Hides.

IRON—A limited business has been transacted in Scotch Pig, at from $60@$62 50 per ton, holders generally claiming higher rates.

LEAD—Is dull and tending downward; Pig, 12½c.@12¾c.; Bar, 14½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 15½c. ℘ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $1 80@$1 85 ℘ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole continues in good request at advancing rates. Week's receipts, 61,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request and declining. New-Orleans and Porto Rico, 90c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado 75c.@85c. ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE AND MEAL—Are quiet and somewhat nominal at $50@$60, and $2 50@$2 55, respectively.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active and depressed. Sales since our last 4,200 bbls., at $28 75 for New Mess, and $30 for June and $30 25 for July delivery; $26 75@$27 for Old Mess, and $27 75 for May delivery; $27 50@$28 for Western and City Prime Mess; $27 75@$28 for Thin Mess, and $23 25 @$25, the latter an extreme, for Old and New Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 11c.@12c. for Shoulders ℘ ℔; sales 250 pkgs. Bacon is quiet at 14c.@15½c., according to quality, ℘ ℔; sales since our last, 100 boxes. Lard tends downward; sales since our last 1,250 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 13½c.@14½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 300 bbls., at $19@$20 for Extra Mess; $15@$18 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $27@$29; India Mess, $29@33 ℘ tierce; Beef Hams, $29,50. Butter is in less demand at 33c.@39c. for poor to very choice State, and 25c.@35c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in light supply and moderate request, at 14c.@18½c ℘ ℔.

RICE—Is in less request, including East India at $10 50@$11 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in light supply and good demand at very full rates.

SKINS—Goat have been quiet, the stock of desirable Skins having been sold last week. The supply is light, but firmly held above the views of buyers. Quite a large business has been done in Deer during the week at prices considerably below those some time since. We now quote: Goat—Tampico, 75c.; Vera Cruz, 72½c.@74c.; Buenos Ayres, 65c.@70c.; Payta, 65c.@67½c.; Curacoa, 62½c.@65c.; Cape, 50c.@55c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., each; Cawnpore, 50c.@60c., cash. Deer—Honduras, 92½c.@95c.; San Juan, 82½c.@85c.; Bolivar, 70c.@72½c.; Sisal, 80c.@82½c.; Vera Cruz, 90c.@92½c.; Chagres, 85c.@87½c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 80c.@82½c.; Para, 80c., ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Are quiet and rather heavy. Sales since our last, 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 17¾c.@18½c.; Porto Rico at 18c.@19c.; Cuba at 16c.@17½c., and 1,100 boxes Havana, part at 15½c.@16c., part in bond for export at 10½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars continue quiet, at 18½c.@24½c.

TALLOW—Sales since our last, 90,000 ℔s., at 13¼c.@13½c. ℘ ℔.

TIN—Is inactive and prices are depressed. Strait, 53c.@54c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at former prices. Sales, since our last, 60 Hhds Kentucky at 8c.@23c.; 82 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@45c.; 240 bales Havana at 75c.@95c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, since our last, 5,400 bbls., in lots, at $1 20@$1 25 (closing irregularly) ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been less active, this week, as buyers have been reluctant to operate freely at the advanced prices generally demanded by holders of both domestic and foreign. The market, however, is quite strong, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably favorable to sellers. The week's sales include 225,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece at from 74c.@84c., with small lots of extra as high as 85c.@87½c.; 85,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at from 74c.@85c., the latter an extreme rate; 45,000 ℔s. California at, according to quality, from 25c.@55c.; 6,000 ℔s. Texas on private terms; 25,000 ℔s. Mexican at 32c.@42c.; 15,000 ℔s. Washed Peruvian on private terms; 40 000 ℔s. African at 39c.; 212 bales Cordova, part at 60c.; 400 bales Donskoi at 40c.@55c.; 1,000 bales Cape at 44c.@50c.; 175 bales Mestiza, part at 34c.@37c.; 650 bales Provence at 35c.@45c., the latter rate for a lot resold, which had been previously purchased at 42½c.; 87 bales Syrian, part unwashed, at 35c.; 80 bales East Indian, and sundry other small lots of foreign on terms not made public, the market closing tamely. ....In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, sales have been made during the week of 80,000 ℔s. domestic at a range of 70c.@90c. for fleece, and 75c.@90c. for super and extra pulled; 800 bales foreign of all descriptions, including 300 do. Cape, at 45c.@50c. for good, and 62½c. for a few bales extra quality; 150 do. Mestiza at 52c.@42c." In view of the increased tariff rates, much of the desirable African, Australian and South American staple in the hands of importers has been withdrawn from market. Though rates are nominally unchanged, they may be considered relatively higher, from the fact that the balance of stock now left on the market is, for the most part, less desirable as well as much smaller than a week or two since. Strictly choice lots of fine wool, both fleece and pulled, are now very scarce and held for a further advance; and as these have disappeared, their place has been taken by slightly inferior qualities, which now command the same rates. In fact, many dealers are improving the present opportunity to clear out odd and previously unsaleable lots, which are taken at highly remunerative prices. Medium Western wools, especially, are in much better favor, being wanted for the manufacture of heavy goods for the Fall trade, and lots in good order are very quick of sale. The transactions in pulled flannel would have also been quite large, and the higher grades of this description are very scarce and desirable." In Philadelphia, sales have been made of 120,000 ℔s domestic at 78c.@85c. ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Have been extremely quiet to-day, with limited offerings, and 597 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 80 tons Copper Ore at 5s., and by steamer 100 boxes Bacon at 15s. For other ports nothing really new.

(Advertisement.)

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

May 7—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—Chas. Warner and wife, of New-York; Mr. Smiley, Philadelphia; Richard McNamee, New-York; S. P. Williams, James E. Young and lady, Mr. Mitchell, nurse and two children, and Miss Mitchell, Toronto; Mrs. Crofton, J. Henderson, John Pratt, New-York; E. Depew, C. G. Heguet, F. Decastro, Wm. Broadhurst, Muor Lodder and lady, Mr. Benjamin and son, Capt. Lucas, lady and two children, Mrs. E. McAllister and son, Miss L. McKie, Mr. Mansfield, New-York; Mr. Atkinson, F. Liscomb, Mr. Collins of New-York; Mr. Whitehouse, Mrs. Fisher and child, Mr. McMally and lady, Emilie Puig, M. Vera, Mrs. E. Thompson and three children, J. B. Boggians, Bruino Rabod, Francois Mamim, Jules Marnin, Miss Thompson, Mr. Shankein wife and two children of Toronto; W. W. Hall, William Cox, John Hayne of West Hoboken, N. J.; George Johnson and lady, A. Ganble and lady and three daughters, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Wood Benson, Edward Coleman, Levi Coffin, Robert Marshall, W. C. McGillis, Charles Fellows, F. Bankhage, Jean Felice and son, Manuel Montis and son.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 52 | Sun sets....... 7 02 | Moon sets.. 9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 35 | Gov. Island..10 24 | Hell Gate..11 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Merrimack, Sampson, New-Orleans, U. S. Quartermaster; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brooking, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Edward Fesser, (Br.,) Lena, Havana, master; Columbia, Barton, New-Orleans, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; George Cromwell, Post, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Miranda, (Br.,) Clark, Quebec, C. C. Duncan & Co.

Barks Psyche, (Dan.,) Wavel, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Anwoca, (Br.,) Western, Quebec, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Manuela, (Arg.,) Lewis, Portland, J. E. Ward & Co.; Honduras, (Br.,) Hallock, Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Son.

Brigs Fredonia, Lane, Belfast, Me., C. & E. I. Peters; Ocean Wave, Gray, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.; Elba, (Br.,) Earl, Hantsport, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Iris, (Br.,) Foley, Picton, N. S., C. H. Trumbull; Ella, (Br.,) Ackley, Halifax, P. I., Nevius & Son; Merlin, (Br.,) Brandt, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ocean Home, (Br.,) Wilder, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah M. Newhall, Ellis, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; Zebulon, (Br.,) Taylor, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Maria, (Dan.,) Von Helms, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; James Bell, (Br.,) Acker, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Nelly Bloomfield, Harvey, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; Mary A. Rowland, Fuller, Wareham, Ferguson & Wood; Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Stranger, Rustin, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Ann S. Brown, Phillips, Washington, L. Kenny; Lizzie, Glover, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; L. L. Snow, Achorn, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; Ruth S. Hodgdon, Hall, Bangor, W. S. Brown & Co.; Christie Johnson, Rich, Wellfleet, Crowell & Paine; J. J. Houseman, Wisnart, Chincoteague, Moreau & Parker; Rattler, Bass, Newburyport, V. B. Nickerson; Leroy, Johnson, Havana, Charles Tyng; Bell R. Hull, Holmes, Baltimore, B. F. Small & Co.; N. B. Borden, Eldridge, Turks Island, James Douglas; W. D. Bickford, Landry, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Dealey; Vesta, Marshall, Philadelphia, A. T. Daily & Co.; Brunette, Johnson, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; Crusader, Wixon, Providence, V. B. Nickerson; Lone Star, (Br.,) Farrell, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Harvest Queen, Clark, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Caroline, Fox, Philadelphia, Baltley, Smith & Co.; Cinderella, Pearce, Gloucester, Crowell & Paine; Island Home, Allen, Plymouth; Onativa, Jameson, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Sceptre, (Br.,) Pitts, Falmouth, Jam., D. R. De Wolff; Joseph E. Potts, Robbins, Fall River, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Sloops Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Naugatuck, Young, Providence, H. S. Rackett & Son; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W., with rain.

Arrived.

U. S. gunboat Galatea, Guest, from a cruise.

U. S. steam transport McClellan, Gray, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport James S. Green, Fenton, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Fairbanks, Mershon, Washington, D. C., 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer John Rice, Hazard, Fortress Monroe, 30 hours, in ballast, to U. S. Asst. Q. M.

Bark Russia, of Sligo, Pyne, Cardiff, 46 ds., with coal to John S. Dale, vessel to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; has had heavy weather. Sustained some damage, and lost overboard Farrell Croan and Michael Martin, seamen, of Ireland. April 19, lat. 43 27, lon. 50 45, spoke Br. brig Westmoreland, from the Mediterranean, for St. John, N. B. Supplied him with bread. Cargo 530 tons coal to J. S. Dale.

Bark Springbok, (of Cape Town, C. G. H.,) Shiell, Algoa Bay 56 ds., with wool to Napier & Welsford.

Bark Conceltina, (Ital.,) Jardena, Palermo 67 ds., passed Gibraltar March 23, with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark Aberdeen, (of Searsport,) Cochran, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Ornarodd, (Norw.,) Johnson, Malaga 56 ds., passed Gibraltar March 12, with fruit, etc., to order.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Wells, Key West 10 ds., with old junk and 20 passengers, (discharged seamen from U. S. steamer San Jacinto,) to master; is bound to New-London. Left bark Milton, for Cuba; ship Moro Castle.—.

Schr. Only Son, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Gardiner, Me.

Schr. Delaware, Crockett, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. John W. Bell, Vail, New-London.

Schr. Empire State, Reed, George's Banks.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Cobb, Rockland.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, Newport.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Warren, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Sailed.

Steamships Pennsylvania and Edinburgh, for Liverpool; St. George, for Glasgow; Bremen, for Bremen; Mexico, for Havana; Columbia, for Havana and New-Orleans; Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans.

May 6—Steamer Rebecca Clyde.

Brigs Favorita, Cornish Lass, St. Anne, Marie, Victoria, Harriet, Queen Victoria.

Schooners Mary Harris, Ruth H. Baker, Marcheina, C. S. Watson, Lord of the Isles.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. bark Manitou, from Baltimore for Trinidad, Cuba, previously reported aground near Cape Henry, has been got off, and will return to Baltimore.

A brig, with loss of both topmasts, was seen on the 3d inst., 40 miles S. E. of Cape Henry.

Spoken, &c.

S. H. Waterman—bark, from New-York for Callao, May 3, no lat. or lon.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, May 6—Arr. brigs Chiaro, (Br.,) Messina, Wilmington, (Br.,) Cienfuegos; barks Talavera, Remedios; Seneca, Buenos Ayres; schrs. Lottie, New-York; Niger, Thompson, and H. Westbrook, Littlejohn, New-York; schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, New-York; G. W. Glover, Holbrook, do.; Powow, Henderson, James Henry, Palladium, W. W. Brainard, and Mary Wilcox, New-York; bark Alexandrina, from Cienfuegos.

7th—Arr. brigs Young Republic, Cardenas; Geo. Harris, Matanzas; Autumn, Cienfuegos. Below, bark Young Turk, Messina. Wind, N. E., cloudy.

Also arr. brig L. M. Johnson, from Matanzas.

BALTIMORE, May 7—Arr. brig Cemantha Hopkins, Hamer, Arecetbo, P. R., April 21.

Cld. barkantine Scotland, Boston; schr. Georgiana, (Br.,) Nassau.

BANGOR, May 4—Cld. schr. Mary Alice.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 7—Arr. schr. J. A. Brown, Collins, Remedios.

PORTLAND, May 6—Arr. brig Matilda, Cardenas; bark St. Jago, Cardenas; brigs Speedway, Boston; Antilles, do. Cld. ship Jane, (Br.,) Liverpool.

7th—Cld. steamer Damascus, (Br.,) Liverpool; bark Josie, Cardenas; brig Ortolan, Matanzas; Delmont Locke, Bangor.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6—Arr. schrs. Pointer, Hillsboro, N. S.; Joseph Mansfield, Boston; Robert Carron, do.; Revenue, Roxbury; H. Staples, New-Bedford; C. A. Stetson, Providence; Hope, New-York.

7th—Arr. brig Lillias, Gilmore, New York; schrs. Enterprise and Rachel Jane.

SALEM, May 6—Arr. bark Wm. H. Shaler, from Kinsembo.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, March 13, ship McGilvery, Nichols, from Callao, dischg.; barks Carlotta, Wilkins, for New-York, ldg.; J. M. Churchill, (Arg.,) Seavy, for Boston, not New-York; brig Volante, Botsford, from New-York for Paranagua in a few ds.; schr. Helen, Young, from Boston, for sale, and others as before.

At Uruguay River, March 13, schr. Gem, Powell, from Cadiz, dischg.

At Remedios, March 25, bark Ellen Dyer, for New-York next day; Margaret Stephens, for do., ldg.

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FOR LADIES & GENTS
387 BROADWAY, N.Y.